For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,057 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十八年十二月七日 Price 15 Sen

NIPPON AIR UNITS BLAST HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPS AT CALCUTTA

5 Transports Damaged By Our Army and Naval Fliers

12 PLANES DOWNED

Enemy Admits Losses Dealt by Japanese in First Daylight Raid on City

Imperial Army and Naval Air Units struck fear into the enemy by bombing the harbor of Calcutta on Sunday, damaging five transports and harbor installations and shooting down 12 of about 40 planes which attempted to intercept them, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

Three of the transports, large-sized ones, were set ablaze, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Army and Naval Air Units jointly advanced to Calcutta on December 5. They bombed enemy seacraft anchored in the harbor as well as the harbor installations. At the same time, they engaged about 40 enemy planes and achieved the following war results:

"Damaged and set ablaze:
Three large-sized transports.
Harbor installations and a group of warehouses.
"Damaged:
Two transports.
"Shot down:
Twelve planes (one unconfirmed).
"Loss on our side:
Two planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

Enemy Admits Attack

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The Eastern Indian Army Headquarters has announced that a Japanese Air Unit this afternoon bombed Calcutta and caused damage and casualties, both killed and wounded, according to a report received here from New Delhi.

First Daylight Raid

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—In broad daylight for the first time the Japanese bombed Calcutta this afternoon, a Reuter report received here from Calcutta said.

Hitherto the Japanese Air Force had been raiding Calcutta only at night but this time it conducted an air attack on the city in daylight and caused casualties, both killed and wounded, according to the report.

883 CHINESE REDS KILLED AT HAINAN

Large Trophies Seized by Nippon Forces

Domei

HAIKOW, December 6.—The composite war results scored by the Japanese Forces in Hainan Island against the Chinese Communist remnants during November revealed that 883 Chinese Reds were killed; 740 taken as prisoners; 202 machine guns and rifles, 2,564 rounds of ammunition together with 41 pistols and 320 hand grenades captured. In addition, 12 enemy vessels were sunk.

Domei

TSINAN, December 5.—The composite war results achieved by the Chinese Pacification Corps in the mopping-up operations against the Chinese Communist remnants in the Shantung area during September and October disclosed that in the 13 battles waged against the Reds numbering 2,800, the enemy left behind 177 bodies, while 113 were taken prisoners. The trophies seized included 183 rifles, five light-machine guns, eight pistols, 172 hand grenades and two bomb throwers.

Envoys Arrive in Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, December 6.—Dr. Ernst Woermann, German Ambassador to Nanking, accompanied by the Turkish Minister arrived here yesterday afternoon by air and conferred with Japanese and Chinese military officers and government officials as well as with the diplomats of the Axis nations.

Nippon Forces Gain Great Results In Mopping-Up Chinese Communists

25,000 Enemy Killed, 11,000 Taken Prisoner and 20,000 Installations Blasted in Hopei, Shensi Provinces Since September

Domei

PEKING, December 6.—A total of 25,000 bodies left behind by the enemy, 11,000 troops taken prisoner and 20,000 installations blasted —such are among the principal war results scored by the Japanese in North China since it launched the autumn clean-up operations against the Chinese Communist Army in September.

A review of the progress of the operations may be made here.

1. Western Hopei. The operations opened with an annihilative campaign against the western Hopei war zone, started at dawn on September 1. Commencing a simultaneous advance from the Peking-Hankow and Shihmen-Taiyuan railways and southeastern Mengchiang, crack Japanese Units dealt devastating attacks to the enemy at every turn, killing several enemy leaders, including General Han Kuang-yu, commander of the 7th regiment in the 4th war zone, and the chief staff officer of the 5th regiment.

Munitions and clothing factories, provisions depots, banks, and other installations were demolished one by one in rapid succession. Military installations in and around Fowping, the heart of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopeh war zone, were occupied and huge quantities of war materials hidden at a point south of Shensienshan fell into our hands.

Enemy Completely Crushed

2. Eastern Hopei. At the same time, crack Units of our Kwantung Army, in cooperation with the North China Pacification Army, launched annihilative operations against the Chinese Communist army in eastern Hopei which, with its stronghold established in the Hopei-Jehol border along the Great Wall, had been intent on the Bolshevization of Manchuria.

They completely crushed the madly fleeing 12th regiment under Tseng Ko-lin at Funing and Chienan, thus wiping out the stronghold of futile Red activity. The Japanese Forces next directed their spearhead south of the Chiangshan line and crossed the Li River. Uprooting the resistance establishments along the Yi River they pushed southward through marshy land and over roads boggy with deep mud, annihilating 600 of the enemy at a strategic point in Tiehnan and bombarding and smashing the Communist bandits who tried to flee over the sea on boats and restoring peace and order to Lihsien and Sheting. Following that they mopped up the Tiehnan and Tiehpei areas centered on the Pashan line by early November and completely eradicated the Chinese Communist base for the Bolshivization of Manchuria.

Clean-up operations in the Chinhaitao area: In these operations the Japanese Forces moved to wipe out the enemy operating furtively in the region along the coast of the Gulf of Pechili. The bandits in that area who had been destroying railroads and pillaging food were completely crushed and the remnant bandits in the Chinpe sector were also destroyed.

Along Old Yellow River

Eradication operations along the banks of the old Yellow River: These operations were begun in late September with the drive first annihilating the enemy in the mountainous area near Tsiyang in the Tsinan sector. The Yang Teh-shih forces were pulverized near Taochou and numerous of the enemy leaders were killed. In addition, from the middle of October furious operations were carried out against the Chinese Communists in the central part of western Shantung and the southern seotor of Hopei. The enemy forces there were dealt critical blows.

About the middle of November the Japanese Forces, supported by a strong army air unit, commenced operations against the enemy troops in the mountainous Tsingho battle zone between the old Yellow River and Hsiaotsing River. The result of the operations was the smashing of the supply bases of the Japan-resisting communist troops based in Shantung Province. The booties taken in the campaign included considerable quantities of salt, cotton, wheat, kaoliang, and other important materials. As a result of the operation, the Tsingho battle zone, which has been the hot-bed of com-

(Continued on Page 2)

HIGH CHIANG OFFICER FLEES DURING CRISIS

Yu Quits Changteh on Eve of Fall; Is Trapped, Believed Killed by Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 5.—The Commander of the Chungking Army's 57th Division, Yu Cheng-man, who boasted that he would defend Changteh to the last, fled from the doomed fortress on the eve of its fall together with his men in three ships set aside for that purpose, a captured officer of Yu's Division revealed.

It was also disclosed that two of the ships carrying the fleeing troops were sunk by the Imperial Forces on December 3 at Chutse Bay, 13 kilometers southwest of Changteh. This resulted in the capturing of Chen Hsu-yun, second in command of the 57th Division, Colonel Li Chung-ling, commander of the artillery corps and many other officers and men.

Commander Yu is reported missing, and it is believed that he perished when his ship was blasted by the Imperial Forces.

Chiang's Flight Bared

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 5.—The precarious condition in which Chiang's army stands at present and the fact that Chungking youths are losing faith in their leader's aims have been brought to light by Tang Shou-sin, war correspondent of the Kuomin-Jihpao, who was captured in the battle near Huang Lieh-kang where the 54th Division of the Chungking army to which he was attached was smashed by the Imperial Forces.

Tang said as follows:

"In spite of the strenuous efforts extended by the Chungking authorities to conceal the real war situation from the masses, most of the people know what is going on in the battlefields.

"The Chinese youths who are putting up resistance against Japan are steadily realizing the fact that the only way for China to save herself is to get rid of Anglo-American influence and cooperate with Japan. They are, however, compelled to continue their resistance against Japan by their leaders who cry for the maintenance of anti-Japan resistance at any cost. Herein lies the cause of the indescribable agony of Chungking youths.

"What I was unable to understand at first was why large forces of the Chungking army were always defeated by smaller forces of the Imperial Forces. Later, I found out that most of the Chungking soldiers had received only three or four months' training at Changteh before they were sent to the first line of battle. It is, therefore, quite natural that they could not offer effective resistance against the Japanese troops."

Copper Expert Dies

Domei

HSINKING, December 6.—Shozo Kubota, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Showa Steel Works, died of cancer yesterday at his residence at Anshan at the age of 62. Ever since his graduation from Kyoto Imperial University, he has devoted himself to copper industry for 35 years, contributing greatly toward the enhancement of Japan's copper industry in collaboration with Manchoukuo.

HIS MAJESTY SENDS WIRE OF GREETINGS TO FINLAND

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday was pleased to transmit a most gracious message of congratulations to President Risto Ryti of Finland on the occasion of the Finnish Independence Day.

THAI MILITARY ATTACHE DECORATED

In recognition of services rendered for the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand, it was announced on Monday that Major-General Damri Sorakit Phisan, military attache to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, would be awarded the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Intermediate Cordon.

Heavy Losses Dealt Enemy In North China Operations

Imperial Army Units in Mopping Up Drive Since Middle of September Take 10,946 Prisoners and Cause Foe to Abandon 25,395 Bodies

Imperial Army Units, engaged in relentless punitive operations in the entire area of North China since the middle of September, inflicted confirmed casualties of 36,341 on the enemy up to November 30, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The enemy abandoned 25,395 bodies and lost 10,946 men who were taken prisoner by the Imperial Forces, the communique disclosed.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Army Units in the North China area have continuously been engaged in punitive expeditions in the entire area of North China since the middle of September. The principal war results as known since the commencement of the operations up to November 30 follows:

"Losses dealt to the enemy:	
Bodies abandoned	25,395
War prisoners	10,946
Installations destroyed	2,112
"War trophies:	
Guns	29
Firearms	14,129
Mines and hand grenades	53,866
"Loss on our side:	
Killed	738

Chinese Communists Hit Hard

The Imperial Forces in North China, in their mopping up operations which were started in the middle of September throughout North China against the Chinese Communist bandits, have realized splendid war results, completely destroying their bases of activities. Altogether 2,853 clashes took place during the major mopping up operations, against an aggregate number of 242,293 bandits.

As a result of the present operations, the military strength of the Communist bandits, which has been on the wane, has been rapidly reduced. Due to the loss of their bases of activities, the Communist bandits can no longer obtain the supply of economic and other materials which are essential for the maintenance of their party. Another result is that the Chinese people in the regions under the influence of the Communist bandits have witnessed the powerlessness of the Communist army, and have realized that the slogan "national salvation by resistance" was nothing but a fraud, and have seen the important significance of the Greater East Asia construction now being made by the Japanese Army and the Chungkuo Army of the National Government. Still another result is that the present mopping up operations greatly facilitated the saturation among the native people throughout the scenes of the present campaign of the political influence of the National Government, which also facilitated the development of the military operations.

U.S., BRITISH PAPERS IRED BY TASS NEWS

Revealation by Soviet Agency Of Teheran Parley Embarrasses Bracken and Davis

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—Serious repercussions have been created in the Anglo-American newspaperdom following the Tass News Agency's advance publication of the news of the Teheran Conference.

British Minister of Propaganda Brendan Bracken since yesterday has been in conference with his subordinates trying to find ways and means to cope with the embarrassing situation, dispatches from London disclose.

The British Ministry of Propaganda, the same dispatches say, is apparently anxious to accelerate the announcement of the Conference and thereby silence the criticism by the press.

This, however, is seen to be difficult because such action cannot be taken except by the consent of the American and Soviet Governments. There is also the question of avoiding personal danger to President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill who are still on their way home. Premier Josef Stalin, it seems, is already back home.

In the meantime, Elmer Davis, Chief of the United States Office of War Information, too, has been seriously upset by the "scoop" of the Soviet news agency, according to dispatches from Washington. Facing bitter impeachment by the press yesterday, Davis reportedly promised to inquire of the State Department whether there was an agreement among the three Governments regarding the date of the announcement.

Protests to Bracken

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—Enraged over the "scoop" by the Tass News Agency in connection with the Teheran Conference, the anti-Axis press stationed in Southeastern Asia today sent a strong cable of protest to British Propaganda Minister Brendan Bracken and to United States Chief of Office of War Infor-

(Continued on Page 2)

All-Japan Builders' Competition Planned To Be Held April, Heats Set for February

A nation-wide builders' tournament in which carpenters and foundation constructors will take part is scheduled for April next year with the preliminaries slated for next February. The tournament in which the skill of the builders will be judged will be sponsored jointly by the Dai Nippon Society for Service to the State Through Labor and the Builders Welfare Association.

Competition will be carried out individually and according to organizations, and those placing first will be granted the president's award of the Dai Nippon Service to the State Through Labor by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. Those placing second and third will recieve the chairman's award of Shigeru Yoshida, chairman of the same Society.

No limit will be placed on the competitors' experience or age and those to take part in the preliminaries will be chosen by the metropolitan and prefectural authorities or by the local chapters of the Society.

Those passing the preliminaries which will be held in February will advance to the semi-finals in each of the six regional meets to be held throughout the nation. From there the best builders will emerge to fight it out in the central meet to be held in the middle of April. Those placing first, second or third in the preliminaries and semi-finals will also be granted awards.

NAVAL PLANES DESTROY 2 CARRIERS, 2 CRUISERS OFF MARSHALL ISLANDS

One of Each Category Sunk Instantaneously Sunday Evening

OTHERS ARE WRECKED

20 Of Hostile Planes Attacking Isles Downed by Japanese Forces

Imperial Naval Air Units, attacking an enemy task force in the waters northeast of the Marshall Islands on Sunday evening, sank a medium-sized aircraft carrier and a large-sized cruiser, both instantaneously, and damaged another large-sized aircraft carrier and a cruiser. The sinking of the latter two warships was believed almost certain.

On the same morning, Imperial Naval Air Units, Garrison Forces and Naval Surface Units intercepted and shot down 20 of a formation of about 100 deck planes of the same enemy task force mentioned in the foregoing which came attacking our base in the Marshall Islands.

These results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday. The communique follows:

"1. On the morning of December 5, about 100 deck planes of an enemy task force came attacking our base in the Marshall Islands but Imperial Naval Air Units, Garrison Forces and Naval Surface Units intercepted and shot down 20 of them. A slight damage was caused to our ground facilities.

"2. On the evening of the same day, Imperial Naval Air Units caught up with and attacked the above-mentioned enemy task force in the waters northeast of the Marshall Islands and dealt a crushing blow to the enemy. The war results obtained in this battle follows:

"Sunk:
One medium-sized aircraft carrier (instantaneously).
One large-sized cruiser (instantaneously).
"Damaged:
One large-sized aircraft carrier (its sinking is almost certain).
One cruiser (its sinking is almost certain).
"Loss on our side:
Six planes not yet returned.

"(Note): The foregoing aerial battle shall be called the Aerial Battle Off the Marshall Islands."

Brilliant Composite Results

Composite war results scored by our Navy Units in the Mid-Pacific between November 19 and the Aerial Battle Off the Marshall Group on December 5 are given by Domei as follows. (They include aerial battle results gained by our land units):

Losses inflicted on the enemy:	
Sunk instantaneously:	
Aircraft carriers	5
Cruisers	2
Destroyer	1
	8
Sunk:	
Aircraft carriers	3
Cruisers	2
Warship of unidentified category	1
	6
Damaged:	
Aircraft carriers	5
Battleship (or cruiser)	1
Cruiser (or battleship)	1
Cruisers	3
Transports	2
	12
Grand total of enemy seacraft sunk instantaneously or otherwise sunk and damaged	26
Aircraft shot down	145 (25 unconfirmed)

Loss on our side: 33 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

Enemy Attack Persistent

Despite the fact that he had suffered tremendous damage in the Fourth Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands, the enemy showed signs of making attempts to operate in the Makin and Tarawa areas simultaneously with operations in the Bougainville area in order to send supplies to the armed forces landed on the Makin and Tarawa Islands.

On the morning of December 5, an enemy task force came on an at-

(Continued on Page 2)

ROOSEVELT FINDING 4TH TERM ELUSIVE

U.S. President Does Not Stop At Lies or Subterfuge to Gain His Ends

With the presidential election year about to come to a turbulent United States next year, President Franklin Roosevelt is bending his efforts toward his election to a fourth term. And whether or not he will be elected again is a question of great importance to the United States as well as to all of the nations in the anti-Axis camp. Thus comments a December 5 dispatch from Buenos Aires to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The article covers the present situation in the following manner:

Though Republican Senator Burton Wheeler drew much attention when on December 3, he declared that Roosevelt had no intention to run for a fourth term, this declaration cannot be accepted. Mark Sullivan, widely known American commentator airs his views of the situation in this manner: "Roosevelt has now become a horse which cannot be changed during the middle of this war. He pulls the strings attached to the fronts and to foreign peoples. The people will hold doubts as to whether or not some other president besides Roosevelt will be able to manipulate all these strings successfully."

F.D.R. Sets Agencies Afoot

Actually, the movement for a fourth Roosevelt term has shown itself in many forms inside as well as outside America. The forcing of a counter-offensive in the Pacific and the hiding the appalling defeats from the people, and the machinations in Europe including the Cairo and Tabriz meetings, are part of that movement outside the United States. Inside America the work being done to bring about a fourth term is still more open and blunt. As one of the outstanding points in the movement inside the country can be pointed out the efforts being directed toward the placating of the rising anti-Roosevelt feeling.

This trend can be seen clearly by contrasting the messages sent by Roosevelt to Congress on Labor Day last year and on September 17 this year. In the former he spat out a challenge to his opponents declaring that he would act without Congressional sanction if his demands were not granted within three weeks, whereas in the latter he showed a conciliatory attitude, saying that he asked for cooperation and unity between the administration and legislature. He is also trying to bring his opponents into his camp by throwing out the New Dealers who supported him all this time since 1933.

Roosevelt also has started out to get the votes of the millions of young men and women now serving in the armed forces. Nine million young voters are scheduled to be in service by the time the election rolls along next year. Roosevelt is having pamphlets of his life distributed to them, is propagandizing welfare measures he is pushing for the demobilized, and recently has asked for legislation on a new law whereby several million American servicemen and women overseas will be able to vote, for Roosevelt, he hopes.

4th Term Chances Slim

It is also said that the fact that he retained Secretary of State Cordell Hull when he fired Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was because he had his eyes on the ballots which would come with Hull from the southern states. What then are Roosevelt's chances? The following points will give some idea of the answer to that question: 1—Because of the administration's price control policy, taxation policy, bond policy and so forth it is losing the support of the lower classes, particularly the laborers and farmers. This is evident in the increasing number of labor clashes.

2—Whereas the Gallup poll indicated that Roosevelt's votes were four times that which a hypothetical opponent would get in May this year, in September it was 50 for Roosevelt against 41 for Willkie, 55 for Roosevelt against 45 for Dewey. Among the farmers it was 44 for Roosevelt against 55 for MacArthur.

(Continued on Page 2)

SWISS IMPRESSED BY NAVAL VICTORIES

Great Victory in 6th Air Battle Off Bougainville an Eye-Opener to Neutrals

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, December 5.—Neutral opinion has been deeply impressed with the magnitude of the victory won by the Imperial Forces in the Sixth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island as reported in a Tokyo dispatch.

The news of the fresh victory in the severe fighting which is going on in the sea area south of Bougainville Island has been an eye-opener to the people in Switzerland. They no longer believe propaganda reports spread by America to the effect that the American occupation of the Gilbert Islands means that the flank of the Japanese Forces is threatened and that it will make things easy for the anti-Axis forces in resuming an offensive along a sea front extending from Bougainville Island to the Philippines. The effect of the fresh demonstration of the naval might of Japan upon the majority of people in neutral Switzerland is that they have begun to realize that Japan is in possession of almost endless military resources, especially naval.

Two points are stressed by the Swiss press in its comment on the results of the latest battle off Bougainville Island.

1. The majority of the people in neutral countries are beginning to be more sober in estimating the real value of the Japanese Navy. In this connection, the view is gaining ground among observers with an expert knowledge of naval matters in this city that the Americans in their positions in the Bougainville area now are experiencing the same difficulties the Japanese had to contend with at the south Solomons, and that they are finding great difficulty in getting themselves supplied and are exposed to direct attacks by the enemy on the sea and from the air.

2. The impression is general that the Japanese victory in the Sixth Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island is the answer, an object one, to the Cairo conference. There has of late been a tendency among neutral observers to doubt if America and Britain, as they want neutral countries to believe, are in a position for carrying out effectively the island-to-island strategy against Japan when the European War is over. Military observers in neutral countries are beginning to subscribe to the view that a long, difficult war with Japan is ahead of the American and British forces, a view which the leaders of America seems to have come to hold, as a direct consequence of the smashing defeats which has been incurred by the American naval forces in the fighting going on in the south Pacific. These observers are getting confirmed in their impression that an effective strategy against Japan, talked of by America and Britain, must be a dubious existence, remembering the fact that they have had their plans completely upset at the initial stage of the counter-offensive in the Pacific.

Engineers To Be Awarded

The 88 engineers who have contributed to the manufacture of tubes, electric apparatus and others indispensable for aircraft as well as to the improvements of electric equipment will be given awards in recognition of their services to the electricity industry, at the meeting to be held at the Dai Nippon Electrical Association Hall at Yuraku-cho, at 2 p.m. Wednesday under the sponsorship of the Telecommunication Association.

U.S. Vessel Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 5.—An American merchantman sank in the storm in the Alaskan waters on November 25, eleven of the crew are missing. Seventy persons were rescued and reached Seattle, the United States Navy Department announced on the same day, according to a Washington dispatch.

BURMA ROAD CAUSES POLITICAL JEALOUSY

Much Ballyhooed Highway Is Big Failure When British, Chungking Armies Ousted

There is one particularly surprising point with regard to East and South Asia; namely, that while there exist five important railway systems, there is no communication connecting them. Excellent highways on the other hand do exist, being built with a view to substituting railroads, and in this respect the often-mentioned Burma Road is doubtless the best known, says an article in the Times Weekly of Shanghai.

When after long quarrels that highway was constructed it was heralded as a great achievement from any point of view, technical, economic and military, but it's real value soon appeared to be rather modest. It did not substitute a railway. It caused political uneasiness. It soon proved to be but an auxiliary measure. And when Japanese troops occupied Burma, its value for both Britain and Chungking became almost nil.

Burma has some 2,000 miles of railway but no line connects the country with Thailand, India and China. Thailand's very efficiently operated state railway, too, has no connection toward north and has no direct link with the French Indo-China railways. In the latter country, the Haiphong-Yunnan line is the colony's only extension (apart from the short branch line to Nanning, Kwangsi) reaching Chinese territory, but the Yunnan Railway, as is well known, has no connection with China's control railway system. When the Burma Road was built, the idea, therefore, was to create a link between British territory and South China, an idea cultivated by the same quarters in England which in 1886 insisted on the British annexation of Burma.

In those days trade relations between the Burmese states and China were very modest and those who so ardently advocated the new route construction were less interested in increasing the Burma-China trade than in opening a new door for Britain's commerce with Central China. This so much more as other nations, too, were not idle. In 1868 the French had advanced toward Mandalay and the Americans were discussing the then new question of how to win the "greatest market in the world," namely, China. In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened, and it became obvious that only by being the first in the evidently now starting race could one hope to make the expected brilliant business. When the Americans in 1870 advertised through trips from Liverpool to Hongkong via Panama in 56 days, the British were extremely eager to find a shorter route, and by connecting Burma not only simply with China, but with the heart of China, they hoped to get the first place.

Funds Not Available

Many expeditions were carried out. Several plans were mapped out. High officials in India and the best known politicians tried to obtain the funds necessary for the construction of a Burma-China railroad—but the funds were not available. Still, in 1894 the entire problem of Sino-British trade via Burma was made the subject of treaty convention between the two states, and for a period of six years free overland trade was granted for goods entering from Burma; four years later a new treaty was concluded protecting British interests in Yunnan, where the French were constructing their railway.

Soon, however, Anglo-French rivalry came to an end and the famous Entente cordiale was created. In 1896 the French and British "settled" the question of the upper boundary of Thailand, Burma and Yunnan—without, of course, asking many questions with regard to the population's viewpoints—and while the French gave up their plan to build another railway, the British admitted that the only natural approach to Yunnan was by way of Tonkin, Indo-China.

For practical purposes the Burma Road soon proved to be of minor importance. Most of what Burma exported to China was still shipped to Shanghai or other coastal places, and was then transported to the interior, and no sooner was this fact established than the Burma Railways abandoned all intentions of extending its lines to the Chinese border. Trade continued to decline. France was disappointed with the results obtained with the Yunnan Railway. The Burmese almost forgot all about the existence of that once so much discussed highway. Suddenly, however, the situation altered completely: the Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1937 had started, Japan occupied ever new Chinese ports or at least blocked them. By late 1937, China began the construction of her "life line" to the southwest.

Chinese engineers who built the road on this side of the border had availed of a grant of about three million Chinese dollars. They had not much machinery. But they had at their disposal a huge army of workers, sometimes 150,000, sometimes even 350,000 men. They faced tremendous technical difficulties and were handicapped by the primitiveness of the tools delivered by their superiors: practically the whole work was to be done with hand tools, and the surface was levelled with huge stone rollers, fashioned primitively by hammer and chisel. Finally the highway was opened on January 10, 1939.

This time there was no more talk about commercial possibilities, for quite evidently the idea was to use Burmese harbors for importing war material against Japan. It was for this reason that Burmese politicians protested in advance, and they protested still stronger when some months after the beginning of the construction on the China side, British steamers brought war material from Russia to Burmese ports. Burmese protests filed with the Governor of Burma pointed out that Burma might be involved in the Sino-Japanese conflict, that such a policy would endanger Burma's relations with Japan, and that the Burmese wanted to remain as neutral as possible. But the protests remained unheard, the only result being that when new shipments arrived, the cargo was not sent by the State Railways but by boat before crossing the Chinese border.

Stirs up Sensation

News of the transport of war supplies via Rangoon created a sensation in Tokyo. It made a very bad impression in Thailand. It proved that the Burma Road idea had not been based on mere economic considerations. Nonetheless, by April 1941 it was announced that "the British and Burmese Governments" had agreed to extend the Lashio line to the Chinese frontier. The Burmese patriotic parties protested again, but like before their protests were not taken into consideration. They not only explained that Burma might be involved in the struggle, but also that easy communications between Burma and China might bring about an increased immigration of cheap labor—but neither this nor any other argument had any result.

There are, of course, no details obtainable as to the quantity of war material and other goods shipped via Burma since the opening of the highway, but there is abundant information revealing that on the whole the traffic did not by any means meet to expectations. Doubtless, up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Burma Road had the great advantage of being far from Japanese-held territory and the other that it led to a British-controlled country, but in spite of everything the road was called "a miracle of inefficiency" and it was said that "an average of three trucks daily are wrecked along the road." But even under such conditions the road was better than nothing and when Britain closed it to the transit of war materials for three months that decision came as a disagreeable surprise to Chungking. On the other hand, closure of the road for ninety days could not be called a return to neutrality.

When the road was reopened after that period, the system applied by its Chinese administrators proved to be far from satisfactory and a serious bottleneck in freight movements was experienced. So serious were those defects that many commodities destined for the interior, were transported through various clandestine channels rather than on the official Burma highway.

But the dream is over. Burma is now an independent State. The much discussed Burma Road has lost all its former importance, and while it once was the only vital window to the outside world, its role has now been taken over by the still less useful old "silk road" through Turkestan. Compared with the possibilities which that old Asiatic road offers—from whatever point of view—the Burma Road was a highly efficient, up-to-date communication line.

Presentation of Madam Rosalia Wins Applause From All Circles

Initial Effort by Dai Toa Opera Company Is Hailed As Success and Public Hopes It Will Be Forerunner of Many Others

With two performances of "Madam Rosalia", opera in five acts, by Taijiro Go, the newly organized Dai-Toa Opera Company made its successful debut at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda, on Saturday and Sunday, December 4 and 5. As the subject of the opera is centered around a Filipino girl who sacrifices her life for the sake of Japan's fight for the liberation of Greater East Asia, the performance was patronized by the Philippine Society as a Japan-Philippine Friendship Event. The production was sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, as the 34th program in its regular series of "Cultural Welfare Evenings."

The great interest taken by the public in the new operatic activities thus started by Shigeru Hayashi and his collaborators was amply demonstrated by the capacity crowds which attended both performances of "Madam Rosalia". This outward demonstration of success has already caused the Dai Toa Opera Company to announce a series of two repeat performances of the same program for January 4 and 5, again at the Kyoritsu Hall; and in the near future, the company is likely to present "Madam Rosalia" also in Osaka. All this is highly promising in view of the lofty aims proposed by this new opera company, which hopes eventually to be able to have its own opera house in Tokyo with a standing repertory of Japanese operatic works. And in consideration of the rapid and prosperous development which the "Cultural Welfare Evenings" inaugurated by Mr. Hayashi have been achieving within a few years time from very modest beginnings, the eventual realization of this great project is by no means impossible.

Opera Happily Timed

Outwardly, much of the success of the debut performance was no doubt contributed by the choice of a timely subject—friendship between Japan and the Philippines—and by a very efficient organization. Artistically, a new start must not be expected to achieve immediate perfection, and it was only natural that there was still much room for improvement in this initial attempt.

Altogether, for a debut, the performance of "Madam Rosalia" was a very creditable one, and most of this credit goes to the well-selected staff of collaborators for the musical and theatrical sides of the production, as well as to the cast of singers which included several well-known Japanese vocalists.

The foremost efforts were contributed by Taijiro Go, whose name was featured on the program in four capacities: as the writer of the original libretto; as the composer of the original score; as the musical conductor, and as the stage producer. He was best in the task of the musical direction, and it may be noted as quite an accomplishment that this premiere performance of a new opera, with a newly organized ensemble of members, mostly without previous experience in the difficult and many-sided art of opera production, was staged without a hitch.

Taijiro Go Lauded

Taijiro Go has long been known as a talented composer, a skilful conductor, and an even more skilful organizer of grand-scale musical events with a moderate amount of musical substance. But the grandiose conception of the totalitarian principle, which was applied to musico-dramatical art by Richard Wagner in his "Gesamtkunstwerk" long before the political doctrines of totalitarianism were born, does not necessarily require the personal union of the liberetto writer, opera composer, conductor, and stage director in the embodiment of one single man. It is true, Richard Wagner, one of the greatest musical and theatrical genii of the nineteenth century and perhaps of all times, not only conceived and elaborated the texts for his own operas, but he also decided the minutest details of their mise-en-scene, and, often, directed their musical performances. But Richard Wagner was an unequalled genius in each of those four branches of the operatic discipline.

Foremost mention for the creation of a proper operatic atmosphere goes to Juichi Ito, who designed very beautiful stage settings. In the cast of the vocal soloists, Madame Fumiko Yotsuya as Rosalia's mother, Miss Kazue Niiro as Rosalia, Miss Haruko Mori as Mary, a British girl, and Soshun Ri as Taro excelled. Madam Seiko Takata's ballet greatly enlivened the scene, stressing the revue element of the production. The Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra and the Nippon Chorus Society also contributed commendable efforts.

Naval Planes Destroy 2 Carriers, 2 Cruisers

(Continued From Page 1)

tempt to attack the Japanese defending the bases on the Marshall Islands, presumably to remove the menace of Japanese attacks on the enemy lines of communication threatening to cut them off.

Japanese Navy airmen, however, turned the tables on the enemy and dealt him a crushing blow, including the sinking of one aircraft carrier, one large-sized cruiser and probable sinking of a large-sized carrier and probable sinking of a cruiser.

Both the personnel and material losses suffered by the enemy since his first attack in the Gilbert area are immeasurable but he is still persisting in his foolhardy counter-offensive on the strength of volume. The war thus is expected further to increase in intensity.

GERMAN ATHLETES SHINE AT TOURNEYS

Local Residents Give Good Performances in Field Sports At Meiji Meet

A fine showing was made by the local German residents, who participated in the amity sports meet held over the weekend at the Meiji Shrine Athletic Stadium, particularly in field sports such as soccer, handball and field hockey.

In soccer, they defeated the Manchoukuo eleven on Saturday by a 3-0 score and lost to the Japanese on Sunday by a close 2 to 1 score. The hockey representatives lost by 5 goals to 2 to the Japanese sticksters but the game was by no means one-sided. Their best achievement, however, was in the handball game as they held the Japanese team to a 11 all draw after an hour of hectic play.

In the hockey game, the Germans started off impressively by scoring in the first five minutes of play through Buttinghaus and held this lead until just before halftime when a momentary lapse on the part of the German defense enabled the alert Japanese forwards to score three quick goals to assume the lead. In this half, the sterling work of Burmester and Melchers in the two back positions stood out prominently. The game was played at a fast pace throughout and proved highly interesting from the spectators' point of view.

Forward Line Weak

The main cause of the German defeat was the weakness of the vaunted forward line which may indirectly be attributed to the poor service they received from the halves. The absence of Dr. Engel in the center-half position necessitated a general shuffling about in the halfback line and Wilsing, normally a wing half, lacked positioning in the pivot position. Both Dohm and Edu Levedag who generally pace the German attack did not have the opportunity to display their wares, owing to the indifferent support they received from the rest of the line, although the latter seized the one scoring chance which presented itself to net the best goal of the match. The one bright spot in the otherwise mediocre play of the German forwards was the clever work put in by the diminutive Buttinghaus who was at his best on the wing.

The Germans hit the scoring column in five minutes of play when Buttinghaus drove in the opening counter following a mellee in front of the goal-mouth. Airtight measures on the part of both defenses prevented any further scoring until five minutes from the end of the half when quick goals by Shimizu and Nakajima gave Japan a 3 to 1 lead at the interval.

The second half was evenly contested with the Japanese team scoring two goals to Germany's one. Nakajima scored his third goal of the game in this half, while Ide netted the fifth and last goal for his side. Levedag obtained the sole German tally in the middle of the half, with a powerful shot that lodged in the corner of the net.

Germans Given Surprise

The handball game which followed immediately afterwards was a real thriller and kept the large crowd in suspense throughout the 60 minutes of action-packed play. The Japanese, who were expected to lose by a margin of four or five goals, gave an unexpected brilliant display and actually held a 8 to 7 lead at the interval.

The Japanese displayed clever teamwork and their goals were the result of carefully planned plays while their opponents resorted more to solo efforts. As an instance Oehmichen, lanky Reich star, scored five goals singlehanded, a notable achievement, but on the other hand the general teamwork on the front line suffered considerably.

Both wings, particularly the right was being constantly neglected with the result that it simplified matters for the Japanese backs who simply had to mark Oehmichen and Hempel, the two big guns of the German attack. It was a different story for Handge and Mattern, the German backs, who were hard pressed by the clever criss-cross tactics employed by the Japanese forwards. Mosaner made a number of good saves but his work on the whole was below his usual high standard. Oki, in the other goal, was brilliant throughout and his agility coupled with his keen anticipating saved many a goal for the Japanese side.

The second half continued to be a nip and tuck affair with the score being tied on three occasions. The Germans at one stage looked like running out winners, when they held a 11 to 9 lead, with three minutes of play left but goals by Shimada and Ikeda tied up the game again just as the whistle announced the end of the game.

The scorers:

Germany: Oehmichen 5, Hempel 2, Schmidt 3, Bernstein 1.

Japan: Fujita 2, Okukuro 2, Shimada 2, Takahashi 2 and Ikeda 3.

Japan Wins Soccer

The final match of the two-day sports program was the soccer game between resident teams of Japan and Germany, which resulted in a victory for the former by the close score of 2 goals to 1. There was little to choose between the two sides and it was anybody's game until the very last minue. The Germans opened the scoring in 10 minutes when Waschk snapped up a pass from the right wing to net with a hard drive from close quarters. Japan equalized when Takahashi netted from the penalty spot, following an infringement by a German defender and the interval found both teams deadlocked in a one all draw. In this half, Pape on the left wing was very active while Westphalen sent over some good crosses from the right.

For some inexplicable reason, the German board of strategy made a change at halftime which resulted in Nagele coming into the game in place of Westphalen. This did not improve the teams attack as Pape, a useful left-winger, was moved over to the right with the result that the center and the insides failed to receive any service from him.

Play, however, was close with both sides threatening on occasions. Toward the middle of the half, Ishikawa netted following a scramble in front of the German goal which eventually proved to be the winning goal. Oppolone, the German center half, gave a polished display and his constructive play was of the highest order. Woike and Rauschkolb were also outstanding on defense, while Witt played a brilliant game.

The teams were:

Hockey—

Germany: Meisinger, Burmester (captain), Melchers, Fehlen, Wilsing, Bergman, Buttinghaus, E. Levedag, I. G. Schutte, Dohm and W. Schutte.

Japan: Ogawa, Momose, Ito, Kuwayama, Kurauchi, Ueno, Watanabe, Nakajima, Ide, Kikuchi and Shimizu.

Handball—

Japan: Okai, Kuginuki, Yokoyama, Konda, Sakai, Fujita, Okukuro, Shimada, Takahashi, Yui and Ikeda.

Germany: Mosaner, Fink, Handge, Mattern, O. Schmidt (captain), Soff, W. Schmidt, Oehmichen, R. Bernstein, Hempel, and R. Bernstein.

Soccer—

Japan: Ike, Miyamoto, Takeuchi, Kimura, Sasano, Shoku, Shinozaki, Masuda, Takahashi, Shiki and Ishikawa.

Germany: Witt, Woike, Rauschkolb, Oppolone, Werner, Westphalen, Baer (captain), Waschk, Nierhoff and Pape.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL
"Yamanouchi"
Di Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai
Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

MORE PUBLICATIONS TO ENJOY PRIORITIES

System Extended to Those of Government and Non-Members of Publishers' Body

The priorities system for the publishing business is to be extended to Government publications and the publications of organizations which are not members of the Japan Publishers' Association in accordance with the Cabinet decision of November 4, a communique issued Monday by the Board of Information said.

Adjustments in the publishing business are steadily progressing in the spirit of the Program for National Administrative Operation. At a conference of Vice-Ministers held on November 18 it was decided that Government publications and the publications of organizations which are not members of the Japan Publishers' Association should also be included in the priorities schedule. Thus at a Vice-Minister's conference held Monday, Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information gave an account of the progress being made in the adjustment work and at the same time the Board of Information issued a communique concerning the new measure.

Completion by March

Government publications have naturally been accorded special allowances of paper and other materials but as there are as many as 330 different items in this field it has been found advisable to apply the priorities principle to it in order to eliminate those which are not urgent or strictly necessary. The adjustments are to be completed by the end of March next year.

As regards the publications issued by organizations which are not members of the Association, the provincial authorities are to undertake the adjustments. The policy is to abolish all such publications as are deemed unnecessary in these times of war and their adjustments are to be completed as soon as possible.

In the adjustments to be undertaken, publications of a kindred nature are to be combined and issued as one, while those Government publications as do not require special subsidization are to be transferred to the Association. Year books and the like are to be reduced to the minimum.

The adjustments among non-member publications will be made among those which are dependent upon paper allowed by the provincial governments as paper for special publications, those dependent upon paper allowed to members of the Japan Printing Culture Association and those upon paper held in stock.

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 4.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 8.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 7.50
With Bath .... ¥ 9.00 up to ¥12.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

Roosevelt Finding 4th Term Elusive

(Continued From Page 1)

This shows that, with time, Roosevelt's support is declining.

3—There is a movement going on in the mid-western states to limit the presidential term to two, making eight years in office. If two thirds of the states pass this proposal, as Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana have already done, Congress will have to act on it. It is to be noted that the Mid-west was formerly strongly Democrat.

4—The New Dealers thrown overboard by Roosevelt have naturally turned against him and though he has succeeded in getting on his side some of those who were formerly opposed to him he has now lost those who were formerly his firm supporters. It is noted that the Washington Merry-Go-Round, a column which for a long time supported the New Deal, has now begun to bare incidents unfavorable to Roosevelt and that the New York Post which used to be 100 percent New Deal is hitting Roosevelt.

5—The bill for overseas servicemen balloting passed the House of Representatives but was beaten by opposition in the Senate. This is being noted as a blow against Roosevelt's aspirations for a fourth term.

Roosevelt, however, is still tightly connected with the financial interests and the fact that this can rightly be called Roosevelt's war in which there seems to be no one to take over the lead when he goes, his chances cannot be called absolutely nil. Mark Sullivan concluded aptly when he commented, "If Roosevelt is to be elected to a fourth term it will be by a slight majority and if he is to be beaten it will be a landslide defeat."

Nippon Forces Obtain Big Results in China

(Continued From Page 1)

munist forces bent on bolshevizing Shantung Province, and two adjoining zones have been incorporated in the pacification area.

North Shensi Campaign: The operations for the annihilation of enemy forces in the west and north Shensi battle zone which forms a corridor of defense about Kansu, Shensi, and Ningsia started on September 26. Our picked units chased and gave battle to the enemy's 120th independent brigade. They annihilated the enemy forces on the shores of the Yellow River as the latter were trying to escape into Shensi Province.

Operations for annihilation of the enemy in the Tayao battle zone: The attack on the Tayao battle zone where Liu Po-chang is in command was commenced on October 2. Marching from several directions, our forces captured a vast area at the month of the Chin River in the north Tahsing Mountains. Then they reduced Yoyang, Chinyuan, and Chinsui, all red areas. They inflicted damage on the enemy troops as they drove them to the bank of the Yellow River.

The special pacification corps, which accompanied the forces, ended the central political organizations of the enemy forces. The Imperial Forces also wiped out the bandit troops in Shansi Province and paralyzed the supplementary Shansi-Hopei-Shantung battle zone, which the Chinese Communist Army declares is the reservoir of its manpower.

U.S., British Papers Ired by Tass News

(Continued from Page 1)

mation Elmer Davis, reports reaching here reveal.

The cable is of the following tenor:

"We, the anti-Axis press, wish to express, in the strongest language at our command, our unanimous dissatisfaction with the manner in which information regarding major conferences is handled.

"It has happened as often as twice during the present Conference that a 'scoop' had been scored when the ban on the publication of news was lifted.

"It is deplorable that the Anglo-American Governments, impervious to the importance of international conferences, are delegating the important task of publicity and information to bureaucrats who are practically without any experience in the work.

"In our efforts to facilitate our own work and that of the Governments concerned, we have gone to the length of organizing a Press Committee, but the authorities have gone on ignoring the numerous suggestions made by the press.

"It is requested that steps be taken to preclude a recurrence of a blunder like this."

SPECIAL MEMORIAL RITES ARE HELD FOR DR. JEAN RAY

In memory of the late Dr. Jean Ray who spent many years in Japan as Professor of French Law at the Tokyo Imperial University and as counsellor to the Foreign Office till he returned to Paris and passed away on May 27 of this year, a special service was held on Monday at 3:30 p.m. at the Franco-Japanese Hall at Kanda under the sponsorship of the Franco-Japanese Institute.

The service started with the opening address delivered by Dr. Saburo Yamada, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the same Institute. Paying tribute to the memory of the late Professor, Viscount Sukekuni Soga, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Dr. Naojiro Sugiyama and Dr. Michikazu Matsuda delivered addresses. The service was attended by some 130 persons who were acquainted with the Professor.

Professor Ray came to Japan in 1916 and ever since then had contributed a great deal toward the consolidation of Franco-Japanese relations.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

JUST OUT!
THE IDEAL AND SPIRIT OF JAPAN IN THE WAR
A Selection of Editorials From the NIPPON TIMES, 1942—1943
PRICE: ¥1.50
Obtainable at any Bookstore
A Publication of
THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.
Tokyo, Japan

JAPAN SETS BURMA FIRMLY ON HER FEET

Reawakened and Freed People Now Has Place in the Sun, Declares Ba Maung

"For well-nigh a century the eyes of our people had been swathed in a veil of ignorance. We could glimpse a brighter world outside, a world which was marching on and leaving us behind, but fettered as we were we could only long wistfully to see and to learn. Now that we are emancipated, however, with the heaven sent assistance of Japan, Burma can begin to take her rightful place in the world and also in the sphere of education." Thus, in an interview with the Nippon Times, declared U Ba Maung, Education Officer attached to the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo who recently arrived in Japan.

"That is why I have been sent to Japan," he continued, "to inspect the Japanese educational system so that we may emulate it. For upward of ten years I have been an Education Officer, but since all education in Burma was under the control of the British, we were hampered in our work."

Priests' Case Cited

To give an illustration of how the British set to work to fetter his people, Ba Maung cited the case of the priests. Until the advent of the British, education of the masses had been left in the hands of the priests. Since their work was one of charity, no fees were accepted, thereby enabling even the poorest to receive education. One of the first steps taken by the British in their course of subjugation was to suppress such teaching, their contention being that the priest's place was in the sphere of religion only.

However, it would not do to have it whispered abroad that in a British colony no education was allowed. Therefore in Rangoon, the focus center of Burma, schools were built. For those who could afford the high tuition, the British system of education could be had from kindergarten on through to college. The rest of the country who was not so fortunate had to be satisfied with only primary schools.

The British were subtle in their plans. Of the two most important subjects, namely, history and geography, little was taught, and that little all pointed to the magnificence and the might of the West so that those at an impressionable age were gradually brought to look upon Britain as the acme of civilization.

"From my own experience I can give you two striking examples of the backward state of our education," Ba Maung said. "En route to Japan I stopped at Java. What I saw for the first time amazed me. We had been given no inkling that such an intricate network of transportation facilities existed in a country so near to us.

"After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, I met a Japanese scientist who happened to be in Burma. From him I learned for the first time that synthetic gasoline could be obtained from rubber. And I had specialized in chemistry both at Rangoon College and at the Calcutta Medical College!"

School Work Resumed

With the outbreak of war in the East, Burma became one of the foremost fighting lines and consequently all schooling came to a stop, but since this summer it has been resumed with a reborn vigor, Ba Maung said. Beginning with the teachers, the system of education is undergoing a drastic change, one of the important innovations being the teaching of Japanese in Burmese schools, a subject which is being received with ever increasing enthusiasm on the part of the students.

"Take the case of my three children," Ba Maung said. "I have two daughters, 13 and 7 years old and a boy of 6. They are all eager to learn Japanese, and the boy, small as he is, has taken it up in real earnest. In fact the last thing he said to me was, 'Father, since you say you cannot take me with you, perhaps I could go by parcel post? I want to go to Japan too and go to school there.' I hope that later on this can be made possible for him."

Burma Helping War Effort

It is a true saying indeed, Ba Maung continued, that blood is thicker than water, as witness the youths of Burma. With an amazing determination, in view of their many years under British influence, they are working for victory in this war. From helping the administration to do ambulance work they are participating in every activity. Under the encouraging leadership of Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw and his wife, branches of the Youths' League are carrying on marvellous work throughout the length and breadth of Burma. Side by side with their brothers, the girls are doing their share from helping in hospitals to even cleaning the streets. All are of one spirit in this great fight for the future happiness of East Asia, Ba Maung declared.

Regarding this, his first visit to Japan, Ba Maung explained: "It was while I was attending the Calcutta Medical College in 1920 that I met U Ottama, and it was through his discourses to us Burmese students that my interest in Japan was first aroused. And once aroused, I longed for more knowledge on Japan.

"To all here who are interested in Buddhism, the name of U Ottama is no doubt familiar as he was for some time professor of Pali, the original language of Buddha, in Tokyo. He went often to India, and it was to attend the Assembly of the Indian National Congress that he came to Calcutta in 1920. In fact I believe he was president of the Hindu Maha Sabha, which means 'Great Hindu Association,' the biggest Hindu organization in India.

"It was also at the Calcutta Medical College that I first became acquainted with our Ambassador to Tokyo. Dr. Thein Maung was already a learned senior while I was still struggling through my first lectures," Ba Maung said, a reminiscent smile lighting up his face.

Commenting on his visit to Thailand, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines and Taiwan, Ba Maung declared himself deeply impressed by the many resemblances in all these countries with his own. But it was when he first stepped ashore in Japan, he stated emphatically, that this resemblance struck him with the greatest force.

Girls' Similarity Noted

"Dress a Japanese girl in our national costume," he said earnestly, "and do her hair Burmese fashion, and I am sure that even I could not tell her apart from one of our own girls. I find that the features of the women of both countries are amazingly similar.

"And then we have another similarity," he went on, "which is that of hospitality. The other day a friend and I went into a little picture postcard shop. Due to the language difficulty we were not able to ask for what we wanted so we went through this lot and that. Suddenly a young girl came up to us, and with a warm smile handed to each of us a packet of souvenir postcards. We motioned to her that we would like to pay for them but she smilingly refused to accept payment. Now, that is the kind of hospitality you find in Burma too.

"Well," he said, "I anticipate a pleasant and instructive sojourn in Japan to which I had been looking forward for over 20 years. And perhaps later on my little boy can join me, though not by parcel post," he concluded with a smile.

KOBE INDIANS THANK TOJO

Grateful for Transfer of Andaman, Nicobar Islands

Expressing in words their sincere gratitude toward the Japanese Government for the transfer of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Indian residents of Kobe sent Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo a note of appreciation.

In compliance with the instructions received from the headquarters of the Independence League, the Kobe Indians assembled at a meeting on December 2, and passed the following resolution which was sent to Prime Minister Tojo.

"The Indian residents of Kobe express their heartfelt gratitude to the Japanese Government and nation for their kind generosity in transferring the two island Shaheed 'Andaman' and Swaraj 'Nicobar' to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind."

• British Quit Vital Point

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The ferocity of German operations has forced the British 8th army to abandon a certain strategically vital point in the eastern sector on the South Italian front, according to Algiers reports.

Young Fliers in the Making

Stalwart students of Tokyo's middle schools showing the results of their intense glider training course before Army and civilian representatives at Toda-bashi, Tokyo, on Monday.

Difficult Gliding Art Expertly Performed By Middle School Students at Toda-Bashi

Not to be outdone by their elder brothers who have just entered the barracks as student pilots, young middle school boys assembled at Toda-bashi glider field on Monday to exhibit the results of their rigid training.

Two-hundred and fifty students from 51 middle schools of the metropolis performed before inspecting officers all the phases of glider flying from 8:30 a.m.

Besides inspecting officer Colonel Takanami of the Eastern Army Headquarters, representative from the Education Ministry and numerous others were present to witness the gliding events. Following the opening ceremony, at 8:50 a.m. students from the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Middle Schools, the Kudan, the Ueno, the Taisei, Kyohoku and Ebara Middle Schools went through their respective performances with real competitive spirit before a packed stand. At 4 p.m. the first day's program consisting of assembling, handling, and the piloting of gliders ended.

The program is to continue for three days ending on December 9. On the final day the closing ceremonies will be marked by comments from Major-General Yamaguchi followed by a few words from President Izumi of the Education Bureau of the Metropolis.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 5

On the Crimean Peninsula the Soviets yesterday, after strong artillery preparation, supported by numerous tanks, launched fierce attacks from their landing point northeast of Kerch. They were repulsed, however, and suffered serious losses. Some 13 enemy tanks were knocked out. Rumannian troops attacked the landing heads south of Kerch, pierced the enemy positions and advanced towards the coast. Strong Luftwaffe formations supported the struggles on both sides of Kerch with telling effect. Naval artillery launches, operating in the Straits of Kerch, attacked Soviet supply transports, bound for the southern landing head and sank two motor-gun-boats, one tugboat, one barge carrying ammunition and five other vessels.

In the great Dnieper bend and at the middle Dnieper lively struggles only ensued in the area round Cherkassy, apart from local skirmishes. Abortive attacks were made by the Soviets west and southwest of the town. The greater part of the enemy forces which had broken into the German lines south of Cherkassy were annihilated.

Hard struggles are still in progress between the Pripet and the Beresina. A position which had been temporarily lost was regained in a counter-attack west of Kritchev.

In the battle area of Smolensk the Soviets, learning from their great previous losses in men and material and in view of their unsuccessful attempts at breaking through, refrained yesterday from launching any further attacks. The fourth battle of defense along the Smolensk highway has thus again ended a complete German success.

On the southern Italian front the enemy attacks and the strong artillery fire lessened in violence as compared with the activities on previous days. On the western sector the attacks, made by the North American troops, against some sectors of the German positions, collapsed in face of German defense fire and the enemy suffered severe casualties.

In the eastern sector the British did not continue their large-scale attacks yesterday. A village which had been temporarily lost was retaken by our troops. During the attacks made by strong German bomber formations against the enemy supply base of Bari in the night preceding December 3rd it was ascertained that four freighters totalling 31,000 gross register tons including one large oil-tanker were sunk. Moreover, nine freighters of 45,000 tons and one medium sized man-of-war were destructively hit. Two of our planes were lost.

Some enemy planes, in nuisance raids, dropped some bombs on western German territory.

BRITAIN STILL NEGLECTING NATION'S SOCIAL REFORMS

Picture Post Bitterly Criticizes British Leaders for Not Keeping Promises

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—The British press, is expressing concern over the Government's habit of conveniently forgetting its promises especially in regard to social reforms, according to Swedish dispatches from London.

The London periodical, Picture Post, revealed in this connection that a "Social Security League" had been founded in England for the purpose of seeing to it that the Beveridge plan does not become one of the many lost causes.

"While the Beveridge plan still forms one of the main topics of discussion in civilian and military circles, certain powers are already at work endeavoring to undermine the project," the Picture Post declared.

"In doing so," the periodical continued, "these quarters are relying on the short memory of the British peoples as well as on the Exchequer's excuse that the necessary means are unavailable. It is the task of the Social Security League to counteract such efforts by keeping public opinion informed regarding the true state of affairs."

In conclusion the Picture Post appealed to its readers to support the newly founded organization with funds.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Keikichi Kataoka Esq., Takajiro Nozu Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

UNITED BODY IS DUE FOR CHINA WRITERS

Kusano Completes Plans for Organization to Be Set Up in January

Having completed all negotiations and contact work in regard to the formation of the Chinese Writers' Society, Shimpei Kusano, Adviser to the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China, will shortly return to Nanking carrying with him concrete plans concerning the details regarding funds, principles and contracts of the proposed organization. The society is scheduled to be formed in January and Chou Tso-jen is slated to be its first president, it is understood.

Preparations for the new writers' society were begun with a view to weld into one solid unity all the writers in China before the third Greater East Asia Writers' Conference is held in May in Nanking. The first step toward the establishment of a united body was taken when the North China Writers' Society was dissolved recently.

Mr. Kusano was in Tokyo for three months pushing concrete preparations for the formation of the one big united body of Chinese writers.

The society will be a completely civilian organization and will be formed by Chinese authors, poets, dramatists, and commentators. The National Government, however, will extend its aid to the body, the Publicity Ministry taking a direct interest in it.

Upon Mr. Kusano's return the first committee meeting will be held, at which delegates from Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tayuan, Shihmen, Canton and other cultural centers will attend. An office will be later established in Nanking.

Of the new society scheduled to be formed, Mr. Kusano had the following to say:

"My work is finished. There is no doubt that everything will progress according to plan. However, the big question was who should be president. On this point we have decided on Chou Tso-jen. My present mission is merely something like that of interpreter."

THRONE AID ORGAN HOLDS CONFERENCE

Frank Exchange of Views Marks Meeting

The first day of the conference of local representatives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps opened at 9 a.m. Monday at the grand lecture hall of the Association.

Attending the function were 60 representatives from Tokyo Metropolis, six prefectures in the Kanto district and as many prefectures in Tohoku and Shinshu districts. All the executives of the headquarters, including Fumio Goto, Vice-President, and Tsurukichi Maruyama the Secretary-General, attended.

After lectures by Vice-President Goto and Secretary-General Maruyama, there was a frank exchange of views between the local representatives and central executives regarding the future of the Throne-aid movement.

The conference adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Currency and Banking of Independent Philippines

(Continued from Page 4)

direction of developing industry and promoting public welfare.

The new Government of Independent Philippines under Dr. Laurel will have a note-issuing bank and the notes issued by this bank will find currency throughout the country as the only legal tender. The peso which will most probably play this important role will be based on the Japanese Yen.

The exchange rate of the peso in terms of the Japanese Yen will be fixed by Japan most equitably so that the programs for the mobilization of materials and labor in Greater East Asia may be carried out efficiently, and no effort will be lacking on the part of Japan and the Philippines to maintain the exchange rate thus fixed.

The settlement of trade and other accounts of the Philippines will be done through the Japanese Yen. This applies to the settlement of accounts with the countries outside the Region as well as with those within it.

The domestic value of the peso will be maintained and stabilized insofar as it does not adversely affect Japan's defense economic power. It will naturally be amenable to such control as is deemed necessary for facilitating the increase of production, the interchange of materials and the recruitment of labor in Greater East Asia as a whole and for ensuring fairness in the burden to be borne by all regions for the construction of Greater East Asiatic economy.

We have no doubt that the Philippines, fired by a new hope aroused by her attainment of independence, will rise above all the past circumstances and will cooperate with Japan loyally for the worthy cause of constructing Greater East Asia.

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
• It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
Office: 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
THE THERAPOL

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
An Ideal Dietary Supplement to Ensure Proper Nutrition
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.
Capital Subscribed ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥183,500,000
Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI
Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted
WANTED immediately experienced cook who knows French cuisine and a skilled amah for foreign household. Please apply to: 47 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. Telephone Shibuya 46-0780 (Koishikawa Shokugyo Shidosho No. 9)

La Maison Franco-Japonaise
MARDI 7 DECEMBRE a 5 Heures:
M. Jean DRANS,
Pensionnaire de la Maison Franco-Japonaise Ancien Professeur a l'Universite Royale de Bangkok
LA MUSIQUE FRANCAISE
Caractere et esprit
3, Surugadai-Nichome, Kanda-ku, Tokio

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room.......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 to ¥8.00

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥149,650,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajma), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Luala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta, (Sationsplan & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.)
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale
DOLLSHOUSE, foreign, fully furnished, with period furniture. ¥300. Apply Box 297, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
COAL, coke or rentan from someone who is giving up housekeeping. Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
GAS cooking stove, four-burner, with oven. Must be in good condition. Junker & Ruh. Apply Box 296, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
LEATHER bag with handle (portfolio), large size, preferably foreign make. Will pay best price. Apply Mr. T. Komori, 15, 2-chome, Tsuruya-machi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.
BABY-CRADLE clothing and other necessaries for newly born child. Also desirous to buy sewing machine or exchange for vacuum cleaner. Box 288, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
GRATE for open fireplace (fire-basket) wanted. Apply Box 291, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction Wanted
WANTED French conversational lessons. Apply Box 294, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
PRIVATE English conversation lesson wanted by Japanese lady from foreigner. Please apply to Nishimura c/o Koharu-so, Room 563, Shimomeguro 3-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction
GERMAN lessons and conversation by young German lady. Apply Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
JAPANESE taught by an experienced teacher, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: T. Oita, No. 13, Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.
SPANISH conversational lessons by experienced instructor. Box 298, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Translation
GERMAN, English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Japanese translation work of any kind done promptly and reliably by experienced foreign and Japanese translators. Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1310, 3633, 2663.
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.) Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 26-0648.
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0313.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General
BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4299
TYPEWRITERS
J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1985. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tel. 48-5180
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943

Roosevelt's Worries

To President Roosevelt, whose ambitious mind is set on a fourth term, the serious defeats which the American forces are suffering one after another in the Pacific, must be the source of particular worry. This is reflected clearly in the frantic counter-offensives which the Americans are continuing to launch despite their staggering losses. The stubbornness of the American forces in coming back for more punishment after each setback, discloses the increasing impatience of Roosevelt to turn the tide not only of the war but of his waning popularity.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that, though he intended the counter-offensive in the Pacific partly as a political move to pave the way for his fourth term, President Roosevelt is finding that the outcome of these battles is having exactly the opposite effect.

For the indomitable Imperial Forces have once again crushed another reckless thrust by the Americans last week when, in the 6th Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island, our Naval Air Force sank 3 more enemy aircraft carriers, one battleship or large-sized cruiser and one large-sized cruiser.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Knox, and other American naval authorities are doing their best to keep their countrymen as much in the dark as possible regarding the terrible extent of the recent Bougainville and Gilbert defeats, but despite their desperate efforts to mislead the nation by their fanciful propaganda stories, the truth is gradually dawning on it. This gradual revelation of the unpalatable truth is naturally provoking vehement criticisms among the American people, to the great embarrassment of the White House.

The Imperial Forces are absolutely unconquerable. No matter how often or how stubbornly American attacks may be repeated, they are sure to be crushed each time. The more impatient Roosevelt grows, the greater will be the victories which will be scored by the Imperial Forces. During the past month, the American forces have lost over 115 ships including aircraft carriers and battleships in the Pacific battles, and it is believed that the loss in personnel involved also reaches an enormous figure. The United States will soon find herself at a loss to know how to make good the terrific loss of personnel which Roosevelt's reckless method of warfare is costing her.

Woe betide President Roosevelt when the truth of the situation becomes fully known among the Americans. Then will all hope of his re-election to the Presidency fade forever.

Hypocritical America

Passage by the United States Congress of bills to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act was for no other purpose than to cajole Chungking into keeping up its futile resistance against Japan. And for that reason, it is most amusing to see the jubilation it has evoked among Chungking officials.

The real motive for the favorable action by Congress on the proposal to repeal the 60-year-old Chinese Exclusion Act was brought out by Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat of Utah, on the Senate floor before the vote was taken on the Andrews bill, which is of identical nature to the Magnusson bill which the House of Representatives had previously passed and forwarded to the Upper House. Significantly, as a rejoinder to a protest by Senator Robert Reynolds, Democrat of North Carolina, against passage of the bill, Senator Thomas declared, "this is a military action just as surely as is winning a battle in Italy."

The statement of the Senator from Utah sets at naught the high sounding phrases of the so-called advocates of the proposal. And these do not exclude the recommendation which President Roosevelt sent to Congress for passage of the proposed legislation—an appeal for correction of a "historic mistake," and as an "additional proof that we regard her (Chungking) as a partner in days of peace as well."

It is interesting too that Senator Charles O. Andrews, Democrat of Florida, sponsor of the bill in the Upper House, probably unwittingly, showed the insincere attitude of the American people when in advocating its passage he described the bill as a "partial recognition of bravery of a people who for many years have been fighting the most dangerous enemies of Americans." The Senator from Florida just about admitted that but for Chungking's resistance against Japan whom the United States is desperately and frantically attempting to defeat in the war in the Pacific, the American Government would never have repealed the Exclusion Act.

One need only go back a few months to see clear through the real American attitude on the repeal of the discriminatory act against the Chinese. The Magnusson and Andrews bills were introduced in September as a measure to appease disgruntled elements in Chungking in connection with the sterling developments in the establishment of Greater East Asia. There was the independence of Burma on August 1, and there were the historic developments in the Philippines which preceded the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines on October 14 through the magnanimous policy of the Japanese Government. Small wonder there were persistent cries in the United States for action in the way of offsetting the progress being made in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Chungking's humility in jubilantly accepting American explanations for passage of the proposal to repeal the Exclusion Act should be revolting to any Chinese who realizes his place as an East Asiatic. For the Americans have openly admitted that one of its principal purposes was to put an end to "insidious Japanese propaganda," which is far from being a sincere motive to "correct a historic mistake." Worse was the insult handed to Chungking when the American advocates of the legislation in their efforts to secure its passage emphasized to their colleagues in Congress that the immigration doors would be opened to the extent of allowing only one hundred Chinese into the United States on the quota basis, and that that would not affect the American standard of living.

To sum it up, passage by Congress of the proposal for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act is purely a wartime measure, designed to keep the Chungking troops in the role of bullets for the United States in the war against Japan. That means that the Americans, unscrupulous as they are, will not hesitate to shut the doors again to Chinese after the war is over.

Beauty in Distress

When Hsi Shih (a famous beauty of old) was distressed in mind, she knitted her brows. An ugly woman of the village, seeing how beautiful she looked, went home, and having worked herself into a fit frame of mind, knitted her brows. The result was that the rich people of the place barred up their doors and would not come out, while the poor people took their wives and children and departed elsewhere. That woman saw the beauty of knitted brows, but she did not see wherein the beauty of knitted brows lay.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

December 7, 1942

Due to the successive reverses including the loss of numerous warships and important naval bases, Britain now is confronted with an inevitable advent of inflationary tendencies resulting from an acute shortage of raw materials and commodities. Particularly noteworthy is the growing stringency of the supply of raw materials, especially coal.

* * *

Severe attacks have been directed toward Washington authorities by members of Congress as well as by the press in America over the delay in announcing details of the Pearl Harbor debacle.

* * *

In an apparent attempt to ward off the bitter storm of criticism which has been directed by the American people at the Roosevelt Administration for its hypocritical propaganda policy, Justice William Douglas of the United States Supreme Court savagely attacked the American press for being at least partly responsible for the misleading impressions gained by the public regarding the war.

* * *

American casualties for one year numbered 58,307, the American Office of War Information announced today. Of the total number, the American army lost 35,678 men and the navy 22,629.

* * *

Paralleling the progress of cotton planting operations in Luzon Island, cotton cultivation is also scheduled to start in Negros Island, in the Visayan area. A group of 47 experts, including 10 Filipinos, will supervise large-scale planting operations.

* *

Freedom of religion was pledged today by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Java, before 33 Moslem representatives. Firm determination of the Moslem Javanese to assist the Nippon authorities in maintaining peace and order, as well as in the reconstruction of Java, was voiced.

CURRENCY AND BANKING OF INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES

By DR. SAICHI NAKAMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The Philippines became an independent State on October 14, 1943. Emancipated from the tyrannical rule and economic exploitation, which they have suffered during the last four hundred years at the hands first of Spaniards and then Americans, the Filipinos are now placed in a position to contribute their share toward the creation of a new world order. The establishment of a second independent State since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia brightens up the prospects of East Asia all the more, to the boundless joy of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia.

The Philippine Islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and passed into Spanish possession in 1542. In 1899, however, these islands were ceded by Spain to the United States under the treaty signed between the two countries on April 11, 1899. The archipelago consists of over 7,000 islands with a total area of 114,400 square miles. Its population stood roughly at 13,100,000 on July 1, 1935.

In agriculture, rice, sugar, Manila hemp, tobacco, etc. are produced in abundance. It is also rich in timber resources. Among the mineral resources are gold, iron, coal and chromite.

Currency Remained Same

The currency of the islands remained the same as under the Spanish administration for some time after the country had passed into American hands, but under the new currency law enacted in March, 1903, the country passed from a silver to a gold standard. The peso contained 20 grams of silver, .800 fine, and by making it equivalent to 50 cents of the United States money, the Philippine peso has been linked to the American dollar since June 16, 1922.

The Philippine National Bank, inaugurated under a special charter from the Philippine Legislature in 1916, was the sole Government bank in the country, and it used to issue its bank notes in one, two, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred, two-hundred and five-hundred peso denominations. The Filipino Government purchased almost all the privately-owned shares of the stock of the Bank and guaranteed the final redemption and payment of the circulating notes of the institution by Law No. 3174 promulgated on November 24, 1924. It had on January 1, 1939, a capital of 10,000,000 pesos; surplus and undivided profits of 10,000,000 pesos; reserves, 6,732,451 pesos, and deposits, 127,896,974 pesos. Besides the above-mentioned bank notes, there were in circulation in the Philippines treasury certificates of the same denominations, viz. from one to 500 pesos. Furthermore, coins used were: Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), all in silver of .750 fine; five centavo, in cupso-nickel, and one centavo, in bronze. The Philippine coins were coined at the Mint in Manila.

The notes in circulation at the end of June, 1914, were:—

	Pesos
Treasury certificates	156.183.795
Philippine Bank notes	1.358.385
Philippine National Bank notes	2.399.833
Total	159.947.013

Six Were Foreign

Before the war, there were 14 banks doing business in the Philippines, and of this number, six were foreign banks. The combined resources of all banks on December 31, 1938, were $193,415,500 and capital and surplus $20,766,434.

The Philippines was thus subordinate to the United States in politics and dependent on that country in economy. So far as currency is concerned, the country was on the gold exchange standard in complete subordination to the American dollar.

The War of Greater East Asia which broke out toward the end of 1941 brought about revolutionary changes in this situation. On the third day of the War, namely, early on the morning of December 10, 1941, the Japanese Forces landed in the north of Luzon Island, and Manila was occupied on the afternoon of January 2, 1942. On January 3, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Army Forces in the Philippines formally proclaimed the occupation of Manila and the inauguration of military administration. The defeated enemy under Douglas MacArthur continued his resistance for some time longer at Corregidor and in Bataan Peninsula, but the complete occupation of the Philippines was effected on May 7.

In the present war, the Japanese Forces have fought over very extensive areas in Greater East Asia, and the military authorities have shaped their currency policy in the occupied territories very skilfully. They put into circulation in these territories war scrips denoting the currency units of the regions.

With the progress of the war and in conformity with the advance of the reconstruction work, the Japanese Government promulgated the Southern Development Bank Law on February 24, 1942. The head office of this Bank was established in Tokyo with branches in the Southern Regions under Japanese occupation. In the Philippines, a branch was provided in Manila. Prior to this, the Bank of Taiwan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Japanese Credit Association reopened their business in Manila on January 23, 1942, that is, twenty days after the entry of the Japanese Forces into that city. On February 6, the Japanese authorities gave the three Filipino banks—the Philippine National Bank, the Philippine Bank and the Philippine Commercial Bank permission to resume business. Regarding the payment of deposits, however, the amount to be paid out was restricted to the maximum sum of 500 pesos a month per depositor. On April 20, the Hypothec Bank, another Filipino institution, was reopened for business. In the meantime, the Bank of Taiwan opened its sub-branch offices at Davao, Cebu and Legaspi. The Manila branch of the Southern Development Bank, on the other hand, besides accommodating funds to these banking organs, undertook to give such loans as private banks might find either impossible or improper to give, in view of the nature of the undertakings concerned or of the long term of the loans.

In the 81st session of the Diet, Okinori Kaya, the Finance Minister, indicated that as a provisional measure, pending the issuance of the Central Bank notes in the Southern Regions in lieu of war scrips, the Southern Development Bank would issue notes.

The Philippines has attained independence and she has to maintain her independence as a partner of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, her currency and banking must be instituted and operated in conformity with the immutable Japanese policy toward the region as a whole. The course which the Filipino currency and banking should take is already definitely fixed, and there can be no departure from it.

Are Men of Experience

In Japan, the Greater East Asia Construction Commission was established in February, 1942, two months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and its first plenary meeting was held on February 27. The Commission, which is presided over by General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, consists of men of profound knowledge and rich experience in military, political and financial circles. At the meeting, General Tojo, the President, stressed the necessity of securing all strategic bases in East Asia and placing important regions of rich resources under Japanese control, so that Japan could go on enhancing her fighting strength while carrying on the war successfully. In order that the construction work might be pushed on energetically simultaneously with the vigorous prosecution of the war, General Tojo declared, it was necessary that all important items except those bearing on military and diplomatic matters should be investigated and studied by the Commission carefully so as to elaborate pertinent measures to meet the present emerency situation successfully.

The basic policy in regard to banking, finance and trade in Greater East Asia was studied and drawn up by the Seventh Section of the Commission under the chairmanship of Okinori Kaya, the Finance Minister, and it was approved by the Commission at its fifth plenary meeting. The fundamental aim of this policy is to operate and develop all financial and economic functions of all East Asia countries in accord with the guiding principle of Hakko Ichiu for the construction of Greater East Asia, so that the collective defense economic power may be firmly and strongly established.

Ensure Collective Defense

As regards the banking business in Greater East Asia, it was made clear that.

1. The collective and efficient use of the financial resources of Greater East Asia should be promoted in order to ensure the establishment and development of the collective defense economy in Greater East Asia.

2. A Greater East Asia monetary sphere should be set up in order to make the monetary union of Greater East Asia strong and organic.

3. The monetary union of Japan and the other parts of the Region should be adjusted on a new plan, while monetary union with countries outside the Region should be properly controlled.

4. While striving to accumulate and increase funds by collective efforts, such financial measures should be taken as are pertinent to the existing circumstances in the

(Continued on Page 3)

HORYUJI

By DR. JIRO HARADA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Attention may be called to a few points concerning the Chumon (Middle Gateway). It is a stately building and its roof has a wonderful curve along the eaves line. It is notable in that it has two openings instead of one or three as is generally the case. This difference is accounted for by noting that within the enclosure are the Kondo on one side and the Five-storeyed Stupa on the other. The layout of the temple is different from that of the Shitennoji in Osaka and other temple, which we presume to be the original Horyuji, in both of which the Stupa, the Kondo and the Lecture Hall were in juxtaposition with the Middle Gateway. The layout of the present Horyuji is extremely interesting as it shows the first move in shifting the position of the Stupa in the layout. The later development of the temple plans shows that the great importance which was first attached to the Stupa containing Shaka's relics, gradually decreased and more prominence was given to the images of Buddha in the Kondo. The gateway is guarded by the Niwo, two Deva Kings, sculptured in clay over wood which are recognized to be the product of the early Nara Period.

Attached to the Chumon, to the right and left, are the corridors, which after running to the east and west for a certain distance turn northward at right angles and finally connect with the Lecture Hall in the north, thus enclosing a courtyard in which the Kondo and the Stupa stand in balance. It is interesting to note that the Middle Gateway is not located exactly in the middle of the south corridor. The south corridor on the eastern side of the gateway measures 11 spans, while that on the west measures only 10. This evidently is the results of due consideration having been given to the two buildings of unequal size and shape which stand within the enclosure.

Pleasing to Visitor

A walk through this corridor under the "rainbow beams" (koryo) connecting the columns standing in rows will be a pleasing experience to the visitor. Glimpses of the outside through the lattice-work on one side may appear as if fleeting and on the other through the colonnade that of the spacious courtyard covered with white sand where stand the massive Kondo and aspiring Stupa, the contrast of the two views—the fleeting world and the tranquil realm—being very impressive. The rows of columns with the entasis surmounted by simple but dignified masu and a series of gracefully arching beams have an etherealizing effect.

The Stupa in five storeys stands on a platform, the building measuring about 105 ft. in height. Like the Kondo, it is provided with mokoshi. The size of the upper roofs, with their far-projecting eaves, is gradually diminished, so that the Stupa imparts a sense of stability in spite of its height. It is believed that originally this edifice was much higher than it now is. According to the "Engi Shizaisho" of the Tempyo era, it measured no less than 160 ft. in height. Of late some evidence has been found that the height of each storey has been decreased probably in the renovation of the Genroku era.

Another interesting feature of this edifice is the existence of a deep hole below the central shaft and above the foundation stone of the shaft. This hole, several feet deep, was discovered nearly twenty years ago and upon investigation it was found that the central shaft had originally stood on the foundation stone at the bottom of the hole with its lower part buried in the earth piled up to form the platform of the building, that the lower portion of this shaft had rotted away in time and that the lower end of the shaft was amputated at one time and made to rest on a stone placed across the hole level with the top surface of the platform. This indicates that the pillar was erected in the style known as the "hottate," a style which seems to have been used in Chosen (Korea) about that time as shown by the excavation a few years ago of a temple site in Fuyo, the ancient capital of Kudara.

The "Engi Shizaisho" of the Tempyo era records that the groups of clay figures around the central shaft on the ground floor of the Stupa representing the following subjects were made in the 4th year of Wado (711): Discourse between Yuima and Monju on the east, Nirvana of Sakyamuni on the north, Distribution of Sakyamuni's relics on the west, the Pure Land of Maitreya on the south.

Is it not wonderful that these wooden buildings and the precious objects they contain should have been preserved for more than twelve hundred years? And this not accidentally by being buried under ground, but intentionally under the constant care and forethought of men from one generation to another. Even now, in these extraordinary times, the Government is spending a large sum of money for repair work on these buildings and for the conservation of their ancient treasures, enlisting the services of many eminent specialists.

(End)

RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY SHOWS JAPAN'S READINESS IN S. E. ASIA

No Angle of Envisaged Mountbatten Line Has Been Overlooked by Imperial Forces

By KATSUJI INAHARA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Katsuji Inahara, A.B., B.M., editor of Contemporary Japan, was previously foreign editor of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and editor of the Tokyo Mainichi (formerly Tokyo Nichi Nichi) Shimbun, English edition. He is the author of more than a dozen works mostly on international problems, but of which Gaiko Dokuhon (Reader on Diplomacy of the World War and After) may be mentioned as most outstanding.

Part I

Sprawled along the western frontier of Burma stand the forces of Britain, the United States, Australia and Chungking in a zig-zag fashion resembling a crazy-quilt. As long as Burma remained under the control of Britain, the question of defending the western frontier of that country did not arise, and so also the necessity of protecting its eastern frontier, because Thailand was literally under the politico-economic influence of the operators of Whitehall. Before the separation of Burma from India, the defense of that country was directly under the jurisdiction of the military high command of New Delhi. And when Burma became an autonomous unit of the British Empire, a defense department was established in the Government of Burma as an administrative organ; but for military purposes, a separate Burma defense command was set up with Maymyo as headquarters, and it was charged with the responsibility of looking after the defense of the country.

Following the aggravation in the China Affair and the tension in the European situation, the Burmese Government, in consultation with the Burma defense command, approved a scheme of strengthening the local defense set-up. The Burmese Legislature, in voting the appropriations earmarked for the execution of the measures, urged the Burmanization of the army as far as possible. This demand was accepted in principle, and a beginning was made by organizing a Burmese sappers and miners unit. About this time, the Chatfield Commission on Military Reorganization of India recommended the gradual mechanization of the Indian Army to augment its fighting efficiency as a self-contented military arm for internal and external use. In parallel with the recommendation of the Chatfield Commission, a plan was formulated by the Burma defense command to establish a local mechanized defense corps.

Underwent Alterations

The British defense programs for India and Burma underwent drastic alterations soon after the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, and, as a wartime expediency and necessity, the defense organizations of the two countries were almost overnight reconstituted in the light of the requirements of the London high command. No revolutionary step was taken to put the defense of Burma on an independent foundation beyond the stationing of a squadron of the Royal Air Force and the dispatch of a tank brigade. Meanwhile, it was decided that the sea defense of Burma would be undertaken jointly by the British Far Eastern Naval Squadron with Singapore as its base and the Royal Indian Navy. The plan to have a small navy for Burma, which was earlier agreed upon, did not materialize owing to British preoccupation in Europe. Only one or two converted mine-sweepers and a few light patrol vessels were transferred to Burma from India and elsewhere, and they were assigned to coastal duty.

The British high command thought that, by reinforcing the military machines of Malaya and India, the strengthening of Burmese defense could be left pending for a while.

After the outbreak of the European war, Japan, in consonance with its policy of non-intervention in hostilities in that part of the world, requested the British Government to suspend the transportation of war materials to Chungking via the Burma road, which starts from the rail-head at Lashio and terminates at Kunming in Yunnan Province of China, covering a distance of 771 miles. Regrettably enough, no ameliorative action was taken on the Japanese request. Then, with the settlement of the long-standing Tientsin issue coupled with the agreement arrived at between France and Japan respecting the stoppage of supplies to Chungking through French Indo-China via the Hanoi-Kunming Railway, an improvement was noticeable in the Anglo-Japanese relations; and Britain, being occupied in Europe, began to pay due attention to the Japanese proposition of closing the Burma road.

Within a few days, a London-Tokyo accord was concluded suspending traffic over the highway for a period of three months. But when the time limit expired, Britain manifested its disinclination to respond to a similar fresh proposition of Japan, with the result that the relations between the two countries became unnecessarily strained. Apart from the British policy of aiding Chungking with the object of delaying the settlement of the China Affair, Britain's insistence on offering Burma to Chiang Kai-shek as a military backdoor propelled Japan to regard that country technically as a belligerent zone. In view of the British policy of keeping open the Burma road to Chungking, Japan was forced against its wishes to take a strong exception to the dispatch of war accessories to Chiang Kai-shek.

While the situation in East Asia was slowly heading toward a crisis on account of the Anglo-American idee fixe to render all possible assistance to Chungking, the European war witnessed an epochal turn with the capitulation of France to Germany. A little later, the Vichy Government of Marshal Petain renovated the East Asiatic policy of France, and intimated its willingness to cooperate with Japan in this sphere of the globe. Britain and the United States, resenting the cordial policy of Marshal Petain, manipulated to alienate French Indo-China from Japan by extending encouragements to the resident de Gaulle elements. The Japanese Government forthwith made a representation to the Vichy Government, which there and then reshuffled the upper structure of the colonial administration and enjoined it to reciprocate friendly relations with this country.

Becoming thoroughly aware that Britain and America had no remote intention of collaborating with Japan in the restoration of peace and stability in China, the Tokyo Government signed a mutual alliance pact with the German and Italian Governments in an attempt to participate in the construction of a new world order and evolve an East Asiatic homogeneity on the basis of non-recognition of alien interference. Japan's adherence to the Axis objective immediately drew forth, for no reason at all, an Anglo-American lex talionis in the shape of the construction of a military encirclement line. Whereas America started bolstering its military preparations in the Philippines and in the Pacific, Britain commenced the conversion of Malaya into a gigantic fortress with Singapore as the bastion.

Simultaneously in order to retard the realization of Japan's new deal in East Asia arising out of the formation of the Wang administration at Nanking, the "democratic" entente cordiale with Chungking was revitalized, and American aids to Chiang Kai-shek began arriving in Rangoon in increasing volumes.

Developed into Clash

Early in 1941, the Thai-French-Indo-China border imbroglio developed into an armed clash between the two parties, and the Konoye Cabinet, impelled by the motive of maintaining East Asiatic tranquillity, offered to mediate in the dispute. The offer was accepted and, as a result of the Japanese mediation, French Indo-China retroceded the Luang Prabang and Sisophone regions to Thailand. In May, 1941, Japan signed two protocols, one with Thailand and the other with French Indo-China, specifying economic, political and military cooperation among the contracting parties to safeguard the integrity of East Asia. The signing of these two protocols were regarded by Britain and the United States as "an instrument of menace to the security of our possessions in the Far East!" The fact is that they exhibited such an attitude chiefly to justify the hasty organization of the so-called ABCD military cordon sanitaire against Japan, which became non-existent when this country established its supremacy in Greater East Asia within a few months after the outbreak of the current Pacific war.

It is apparent that the Anglo-American nations decided to initiate an armed showdown with Japan when the latter effected harmonious contacts with Thailand and French Indo-China in pursuance of the terms of the aforesaid protocols. Britain and the United States had calculated that French Indo-China and Thailand would refrain from coming to a military understanding with Japan. The force of circumstances, however, caused their calculation to misfire, and the unexpected happened. This entailed a thorough reorganization of the defense set-up of Malaya, which was not erected to withstand a high-power land attack.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

He buys honey too dear who licks it from thorns.—Old Proverb.

* * * *

All other love is extinguished by self-love; beneficence, humanity, justice and philosophy sink under it.—Epicurus.

For Contribution to the
Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 16,057 TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Imperial Visit Made To Tama Mausoleum

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress paid a gracious visit to the Tama Mausoleum this morning.

Leaving the Imperial Palace at 9:10 a.m., Their Imperial Majesties took a special Court train from Harajuku Station for Higashi-Asakawa Station. Arriving at Higashi-Asakawa Station at 10:30 a.m., Their Imperial Majesties worshipped at the Tama Mausoleum.

Departing from the Mausoleum at 11:20 a.m., Their Imperial Majesties took the Court train from Higashi-Asakawa Station at 11:25 a.m. Arriving at Harajuku Station at 12:25 p.m., Their Imperial Majesties returned to the Imperial Palace.

Enemy on Attu Island Is Blasted Under Shower of Japanese Bombs

Navy 'Wild Eagles' Defy Thick Fog and Bitter Cold in Attack Against Enemy Defenders on October 14

Imperial Navy airmen on October 14 took off from an undisclosed base in the North Pacific to blast the foe on Attu Island. The raid was made after many days of waiting for favorable weather and was completed with success as the Wild Eagles inflicted smashing blows on enemy installations.

The Navy reporter who was present at the undisclosed base, relates the following story:

"An XX Commanding Officer with his staff and men under his command expectantly gazed into the darkness as the pale searchlight beams criss-crossed over the thick foggy flying field at an XX Base in the North Pacific. I don't know, how many hours we stood like this, but it seemed only a short while when we suddenly heard the faint drone of planes. It was our planes coming back from their attack on Attu Island. They had just completed their mission of vengeance on the enemy.

"Ever since that never-to-be forgotten day on which our Attu Island defenders gloriously met their deaths, the Navy Wild Eagles stationed at this North Pacific base had been looking forward to the day when they could raid that island. But each time they were hampered by the ever-changing peculiar North Sea weather.

"When I visited this base on the morning of October 14, a large formation of crack attacking planes were just being sent off on their raid on Attu amidst the thunderous cheers of all the members of the base who were waving Rising Sun flags.

"These planes, after having discharged all their bombs on the enemy positions in Attu Island, and also having dropped a spirit-appeasing wreath, entrusted to them by an Army Unit for the souls of those brave men who had died gloriously on the island, returned safely without the loss of a single plane.

"It was immediately after our planes had taken-off from the home base that XX staff officer, who had remained behind, composed the following poem as he gazed after the fast disappearing Naval Wild Eagles.

"'Runway made of crushed bones and flesh of our brethren.
This day shall we pound the foe on Attu.'

"The following story was told to me by Lieutenant N, commander of the attacking force.

"'What irritated us most for the past several months was the quick changing northern weather. Each day we thought that today is the day. But looking up into the sky we were disappointed each time.

"'One day, however, the weather was favorable, and it was possible to carry out the attack. The Navy Wild Eagles took off, their planes loaded with X X kilograms of huge bombs.

"'To Attu! To Attu! were the words on the lips of all the men as they sped toward the enemy base. In their bosom was seething indescribable emotion and wrath. Below them the heavy sea of the North Pacific surged murkily.

"'As the planes neared the enemy territory the cold gradually increased in severity.

"'On my lap was a small wreath made from the flowers that had bloomed in the fields of the northern country.

"'As we neared the enemy base we were flying at an altitude of X thousand meters. The clouds formed a thick wall and visibility was very poor making the attack very difficult. Nonetheless, we were able to spot the shore lines of Attu from the openings of cloud-rifts. Suddenly the guns of the enemy were concentrated on us. We were being fired on in the front and in the rear of the formation. It might have been that the enemy had found us by their radio locators.

"'We had at last reached our destination. We went into bombing formation, and evading the enemy fire we began our attack on the enemy. One by one our planes released their bombs on the enemy base. Along with the bombs we also dropped the wreath.

"'After having emptied our planes of the deadly missiles we looked back and saw a cloud of dense smoke shooting up into the sky from the enemy positions. When we turned homeward several enemy P-40 planes belatedly came up to attack our formation, but they were finally repulsed by our planes.

"'It was quite dark by now, and it was becoming colder. The respiratory pipe of our oxygen masks froze and dropped off.

"'The thick, dense fog blocked our vision, and we began to feel slightly uneasy, but we were able to catch two dim flashes of light. We had reached our home base.' "

858,860 Aussies Drafted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 6.—John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, announced today the total number of men and women mobilized in Australia as follows, according to Canberra reports:

"The total men registered for army, navy and air services reached 858,860, or two-thirds of men between the ages of 18 and 40. Other mobilized men include 607,000 volunteers, and 126,000 workers at Government operated factories, while 190,000 women are engaged in military services directly and 47,000 women are employed in auxiliary works and as nurses."

Shonan Sees Start of Big Celebrations Feting Second Anniversary of Asia War

Domei

SHONAN, December 6.—Week-long celebrations to be participated in by all communities in Shonan in commemoration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, were commenced here today when nearly 1,000 newly-arrived Japanese residents paid their respects at the Shonan Shrine.

The Chinese, Indian, Malaian and Eurasian communities gathered together at four leading theaters yesterday to listen to speeches made by their respective community leaders. Special films were also screened along with musical performances.

Entertainment will be provided today and tomorrow at the Shonan Municipal Hall, where music, dramas and recitations will be given by various local artists.

To mark the occasion, special editions of local newspapers will be published today, containing feature articles on the progress of the war. The general purport of today's editorial comment is that Japan has consolidated her strategic position politically, economically and otherwise.

In an editorial, the Shonan Shimbun, English edition, today pointed out that all over East Asia, there is widespread rejoicing over the prevailing peace and order due to the brilliant victories of the Japanese Forces which is in sharp contrast with the despair and panic which is the lot of people in enemy countries.

It declared that East Asia's conviction in victory is firmer than ever before, with unflinching resolve to construct Greater East Asia. While rejoicing in the anniversary, all are conscious of their grave responsibility to spare neither blood nor life until victory is achieved, the paper concluded.

Selangor Sets Plans

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 6.—Selangor has drawn up an elaborate program covering the week from December 5 to 11 to celebrate the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The highlight of festivities will be a public meeting scheduled to take place at the Selangor Plaza on December 8.

During the Commemoration Week, "victory prayer meetings" will be conducted by the Malai, Chinese and Indian communities, while comfort parties will visit the wounded soldiers convalescing in the State Hospital.

Meanwhile, commemorative arches are being erected at prominent parts of the town by different communities.

SOVIET ATTACKS CONCENTRATED IN DNIEPER AREA

Red Army's Landing Points at Kerch Are Narrowed Down

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—With the crumbling of strong Soviet attacks in the area west of Smolensk, the focal point of hostilities on the Eastern Front shifted to the big Dnieper Bend where the Red Army launched offensives through heavy snow drifts northeast and northwest of Krivoirog as well as southwest of Kremenchug only to be repulsed by the Wehrmacht.

Axis attacks against Soviet bridgeheads at Kerch continued to narrow down the Red Army's landing points.

The German military spokesman, meanwhile, pointed out that the situation on the Eastern Front since the beginning of the Soviet offensives on July 5 has continued to follow the same battle pattern. The Soviets concentrate attacks on two or three points with numerically superior forces in men and material, he explained.

Sometimes the German front recedes, thus enabling the Soviets to make local penetrations, the spokesman continued.

This situation will last until German reserves are brought up and thereafter the points of penetration are sealed off, and Reich counter-thrusts gain ground, he concluded.

Meanwhile, hostilities on the South Italian front were characterized by lively local engagements as unfavorable weather continued to bog down major operations.

Soviet Drive Checked

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—Soviet forces in the central sector of the Eastern Front continued their great offensive operation in the area west of Smolensk, but they were checked, German military authorities announced today.

In the battle around the Smolensk highway, Soviet forces lost 54 tanks and 4,000 men.

Street Fight Rages

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 6.—Fierce street fighting is raging in Cherkassy, where the Soviet forces have driven a wedge into the German defenses, according to a recent Soviet report. Dispatches from the German front lines yesterday reported that the Soviets had pierced the Reich lines at Cherkassy, in the central sector of the Dnieper River.

However, as admitted by Moscow reports, Reich counter-attacks in the Cherkassy area have shown no signs of weakening as yet inspite of the Soviet onslaughts commenced several days ago. Therefore, it would seem that the Soviet operations are not progressing according to expectations.

In the Kremenchug area, Soviet forces advanced to Znamenka in an attempt to cut off the retreat of German units, but their drive is making no progress.

Meanwhile, Reich troops landed at a point at the mouth of the Dnieper River, and Soviet forces have been concentrated there to resist the Germans. Thus, it is expected that the battle situation in the lower Dnieper region will become active shortly.

Canadian Air Loss Bared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 5.—The Canadian Home Defense Ministry revealed today that the casualties suffered by the Canadian air force have amounted to 10,025 men since the opening of hostilities, according to a dispatch from Ottawa.

It was also revealed that greater efforts are being made to increase the number of pilots for bomber planes rather than for fighter planes.

Soviet Gunboats Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—German Naval artillery corps south of Kerch on the Crimea Peninsula, yesterday, blasted the Soviet gun boat fleet which was sent to aid the Red Army forces at the bridgehead at Eltigen. In the battle, the Germans sank two gunboats, two ships loaded with ammunition and five other vessels the German military authorities announced today.

POWERFUL ARMY EAGLES are seen above taxiing along the runway at an undisclosed base on the Indo-Burma front after a successful raid on British air units stationed in India.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

2 RAIDERS LOST OVER CHANGTEH

P-40's Are Repelled In Encounter With Japanese Fighters

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, December 6.—Nine P-40 enemy planes appeared over the city of Changteh yesterday morning and one plane was immediately shot down and the others repulsed by Japanese fighter planes.

Another formation of Japanese planes discovered a group of eight P-40 enemy planes 30 kilometers northeast of the city. One enemy plane was downed and another was damaged.

On the same day, five more P-40 planes appeared over Changteh, but upon sighting Japanese planes immediately took to their heels.

In all of the above engagements, the Japanese sustained no damage.

12 British Planes Downed

With time ripe for action, Imperial Navy and Army eagles suddenly launched a devastating bombing attack on Calcutta on December 5. The Air Forces of the Japanese Army and Navy had held in leash the surging flood of highly pitched fighting spirit and waited impatiently for this moment, says Domei in describing the attack by the Japanese.

Meanwhile, the British Indian army had forced further requisitioning of materials on the already drained store of India's foodstuff, so that daily hundreds of Indians were dying of starvation in Calcutta. In spite of the dire food situation, the enemy had refused the Japanese offer of relief rice from Burma. The British had only concerned themselves with fortifying Calcutta defenses and lying in wait to strike out on Burma counter-offensives.

Although completely frustrated by the unexpected attack of the Japanese Army and Navy Airmen, the enemy planes, comprised of Spitfire fighters, Hawker-Hurricane P-51's and others, soared into action, but the Japanese eagles challenged the enemy in beautifully kept formation and downed 12 of them.

Furthermore, a transport fleet anchored in Calcutta harbor and a group of dock warehouses were also the target of attack by the Imperial Air Forces. Three large-sized transports were damaged and set ablaze. Aside from two more transports damaged, harbor installations and a warehouse were also blasted.

In the raid the Japanese lost two plane. The extent of the confusion caused in the enemy's camp by the sudden attack can be judged from the wild firing of anti-aircraft guns after the Imperial sea and land eagles had finished their bombing operations.

Swiss Council Meets

Domei

ZURICH, December 6.—The Swiss National Council opened today its first session after the general election held in October.

Might of Germany Impregnable—Success of Europe Invasion Slim

Enemy's Plan to Cripple Reich Industries, Fighting Spirit on Home Front Fails—Propaganda Offensive Hits Stone Wall

By Special Domei Correspondent

BERLIN, December 4.—Undue optimism has been created in the anti-Axis camp following the planned withdrawal of the German troops on the Eastern Front since the battle for Stalingrad, and the treacherous surrender of the Badoglio regime, but viewing the war situation from all angles, we feel confident that the defeat of the German army still constitutes an impossible task for the anti-Axis.

Repeatedly on the Eastern and South Italian fronts numerically superior enemy forces have been put to rout by small Reich forces, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt the greater driving force of the German troops. The situation is very similar to the one in the South Pacific war zone, inasmuch as the enemy may succeed in making meager gains only to be checked after sustaining tremendous losses. What Germany is hoping for is the landing by the enemy of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 troops on Europe because she is in a position to launch a decisive battle to smash any invasion attempt.

The northern coast of France appears to be the only likeable location for an anti-Axis landing on Europe. Peculiar conditions render large-scale landings on Italy Proper or the Balkan Peninsula very hazardous, and of course, landing operations on Germany would be an act of suicide.

Need Much Equipment

Due to transportation and air base difficulties the northern coast of France and the Iberian Peninsula furnishes no possibility for a successful large-scale invasion attempt. Thus, the northern coast of France, which, by the way, is most strongly defended, and the coasts of Belgium and Holland are the only remaining possibilities. In the above operations, however, a superior air arm and at least 5,000,000 tons of ships are necessary, but the anti-Axis Powers do not possess these vital requirements.

Again, it appears that the enemy is aiming to cripple Germany's heavy industries and to undermine the morale of the people by resorting to wanton and indiscriminate bombing raids, but this, too, is nothing more than a foolish dream. In northern Germany one factory became the target of at least 2,000 bombs and 1,000 incendiary bombs, but in less than two weeks it was producing as much as before the raid. During the recovery period it is only natural that the rate of production should decrease, but the effect on the whole war production program is slight.

In the meantime, Germany has been rapidly pushing the construction of more factories, and before spring of next year a big jump in production of planes and tanks is foreseen.

As the courageous people of Berlin have proved in the recent bombing raids, the inhuman tactics of the British only succeeded in infuriating the people and in further enhancing their firm determination. Therefore, the anti-Axis Powers have been forced to rely upon a strengthened political stratagem. The much-vaunted Cairo and Teheran conferences have been held with this aim in view, but it is obvious that mere paper plans and propaganda will not defeat the Germans.

Strong Seen Gloomy

Major-General George V. Strong, Chief of the United States Military Intelligence, revealed at a press conference recently that the Germans are still to be feared and that their war might is increasing daily.

"In the first place," Strong said, "the strength of the German army will be increased by 60 crack troop divisions and they will be equipped with the latest armaments. Moreover, Germany's cannons and tanks are extremely advanced.

"In the second place," the Major-General continued, "those employed in armament industries have increased from 23,000,000 to 35,000,000, and at least 320,000,000 workers in the European Continent can be mobilized to contribute directly to war production.

"Furthermore, Germany has an abundance of war materials. Her iron production is now 42,000,000 tons as compared to 25,000,000 tons in 1918. In Germany, alone, the output of coal has reached the level of 186,000,000 tons a year. The bombing raids on the Ruhr district succeeded in crippling only three per cent of the entire production of Germany. The conditions of her transportation and food distribution are satisfactory."

Warns U.S. Public

In conclusion, Strong warned that "the Americans have become victims of their own Government's propaganda rather than from German propaganda."

Before the Anglo-Americans Powers make plans for their invasion of Europe they must take note that they are menaced by a direct attack from German submarines. As it is already well known, the Germans have established submarine bases in the Atlantic and more bases are rapidly being constructed. By the end of next spring grand-scale operations are expected.

Furthermore, the anti-British reprisal promised by the Chancellor Adolf Hitler is not far off. These retaliatory raids are expected in military circles to be tremendous and that decisive results will be obtained.

From the above conclusion it is clear that Germany's position in Europe is impregnable as ever, and, together with Japan, the Reich will fight the present war to a complete Axis victory.

Stalin Holds Meeting With Iranian Leaders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 6.—Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union arrived at Teheran on November 28, and immediately conferred with Iranian Premier Ali Soheili, Foreign Minister Mohammed Said, and also met Iranian King Mohamat-Riza Shah Pahlevi, according to an Ankara dispatch to the Norwegian paper, Dagsposten.

The report also said that the United States representatives reached Teheran at noon, November 29, and the conference was continued up to noon of December 2. The meeting appointed the Communique Drafting Committee and the Committee for Defeating Germany.

Japanese Forces Take Hochiakai in Hunan

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 6.—After killing 200 and routing the remainder of 700 enemy troops, comprising a part of Chungking's 190th Division, a Japanese Commissary Force which was numerically inferior complete occupied Hochiakai, 30 kilometers northeast of Changteh. On the evening of December 4, while the Japanese Commissary Units were engaged in transporting supplies to the front line of Japanese Forces, which occupied Changteh, they suddenly encountered enemy troops equipped with heavy arms. Judging the situation to be grave, the Commander of the Commissary Unit ordered his troops to charge. The ensuing hand-to-hand battle lasted for several hours. War booty captured by the Japanese consisted of trench mortars and heavy machine-guns.

BRITAIN FACING BIG COAL LACK

War Industry Plants Will Be Affected Seriously This Winter

The coal shortage in Britain has become so serious that it is feared that most of the important war industry plants may have to suspend operations this winter if the present condition continues, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated December 5.

British authorities have adopted various measures to meet the coal shortage, urging the people to cut down on the consumption of electricity and gas. But if the people do not operate, the supply quota will have to be reduced.

Fuel Minister Major Lloyd George in an address delivered at Lancashire recently said that the present coal production in Britain is 250,000 tons a week and is smaller than the figure for the same period last year. It is said that labor shortage was responsible for the decline of 50,000 tons a week. The reduction in the number of coal mines in operation and the decrease in production have caused the loss of 200,000 tons a week.

"Coal mine strikes are seriously hindering Britain's efforts." Lloyd George further said. "The decrease in the output of coal due to strikes since July, this year, amounts to 500,000 tons. In Lancashire alone, the reduction reached 96,000 tons in October, compared with the total loss amounting to 107,000 tons from July to October."

Judging from Lloyd George's accusation flung at the coal miners for their unwillingness to cooperate with the Government, it is believed that the authorities intend to interfere in coal mine strikes.

Furthermore, Labor Secretary Ernest Bevin is said to be considering the presentation to Parliament of a bill for compulsory employment of men for mine work, including those between the ages of 18 and 25, who, up to the present, have been allowed to engage in any kind of work.

Labor unions are also seriously concerned over the increasing number of labor strikes in Britain. According to recent figures announced by Bevin, the working days lost because of strikes last year were much larger than those in 1941. The loss of working days in the period from the outbreak of the war to September this year, totaled 6,000,000 working days, and it is observed that the loss of working days has now reached a critical stage.

Particularly, in these few months the conflict between labor and capital has become intensified. Though most of the strikes at war industry plants were settled by the Government, the number of people who went on strike in September was larger than in August.

Coal mine strikes constituted two-thirds of all strikes last year, and also more than one-half of the total working days lost.

'Flying Fortress' Crashes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 6.—A "flying fortress" carrying 6,000 pounds of bombs crashed at Northamptonshire, England, at dawn today and caused a big explosion, destroying 30 houses and killing or injuring several villagers there, it is reported from London.

WAR TO ENTER ITS THIRD YEAR TOMORROW

Silent Prayer to Be Offered for Victory At 11:59 a.m.

The second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be solemnly observed by the entire nation tomorrow with a one minute's silent prayer at 11:59 a.m. as the main event of the day's program.

In observing this memorable anniversary, the Empire is united today as never before in full determination to fight until the enemies are thoroughly crushed. The occasion will not have any festive features. It will be a solemn occasion for the strengthening of Japan's war front.

In the Metropolis of Tokyo, the day's program will begin at 5:30 a.m. when 140,000 members of the Imperial Rule Aid Youth Society will visit local shrines and offer their prayers for victory.

All schools, business firms and other organizations will have their respective programs for the anniversary. Hundreds of thousand of citizens will march to the Nijubashi to pay their respects to His Majesty the Emperor.

At 7:20 p.m. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will broadcast to the whole Nation.

TURKISH HEADS, F.D.R. HOLD PARLEY AT CAIRO

Anti-Axis' Baits Not Changing Neutral Stand

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 6.—Turkish President Ismet Inonu, Foreign Minister Sukru Menemencioglu, and Chief of Staff Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt at Cairo on December 4 and 5, it is reported.

It is also revealed that immediately after the Moscow Conference, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with Turkish Foreign Minister Menemencioglu, and it is believed that at the recent Cairo Conference, Roosevelt had offered tempting baits to Turkey to join the war.

However, the Turkish Government is still maintaining strict neutrality, and the conference with Roosevelt will not bring any immediate change in the Turkish foreign policy.

Knox Predicts 1944 To See Heavy Battles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 6.—United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in an article contributed to the Army and Navy Journal and dedicated to the second anniversary of the Pearl Harbor debacle declared. "the year 1944 might produce some of the heaviest naval fightings this war has yet seen" and significantly added "many major elements of the Japanese Fleet have not yet seen any action," according to a dispatch received here.

Knox bombastically said that 1943 saw the accomplishment of "the greatest warship building program in the history of American industry."

However, he did not comment on the heavy losses the United States fleet has suffered at the hands of the Japanese Naval Forces.

Flood Control Board To Be Created in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—In another step toward the attainment of economic self-sufficiency for the independent Philippines, the Malacanan yesterday announced the creation of a Flood Control Board headed by the Vice-Minister of Public Works and Communications.

The new body will serve in an advisory capacity to the Government in connection with the investigation and planning of flood control.

It will be recalled that under the American regime, no flood relief measures were taken with the result that the country's productive capacity was frequently impaired by these natural visitations.

CO-EFFORT AIM IS EMPHASIZED

Aquino Says Victory Of Japan Is Vital For Entire E. Asia

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—Writing, on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia of the role of the Philippines, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines, today declared that the realization of independence has been the fulfillment of the Filipino peoples' immemorial dreams. His article follows:

The war in the Pacific will be two years old on December 8. Because it is essentially a war of liberation, the peoples of East Asia regard it as a holy crusade against the Western colonizers, who for many long centuries had kept the Orient in utter subjection and indescribable slavery. The Philippines forms part and parcel of the coalition of East Asian peoples that Japan is establishing, fortifying, and defending with her very blood, sweat, and treasure. Therefore, the Filipinos have not only followed with avid interest the rapid developments occasioned by this war but are also determined to contribute their last full measure of devotion to the cause of all Asiatic peoples that the East may become for all time the home of freedom and prosperity.

On December 8, 1941, the mighty legions of the Japanese Empire came rushing from the northern reaches of the vast Pacific armed with the sacred sword of liberation to drive forever the powers of the West from their ill-gotten possessions in East Asia. From flashing wings and superdreadnaughts of steel they pounded with avenging fury the heavily fortified bastions of Britain, Holland, and America stretching from Hongkong to Australia, from Hawaii to the Philippines. They asked no quarter and they gave none. The intrepid and innumerable Japanese armies then rolled relentlessly down the river valleys and the impenetrable jungles of the Southern Regions in heavy caissons and swiftly moving tanks. They did not count the cost. They just drove on and on.

Enemy's Outposts Fall

In a little over five months, the strongholds of the West in the Pacific toppled down in irretrievable ruin. Hongkong, Singapore, Bataan, Corregidor, Guam, Wake, Sourabaya, and the rest of the East Indies fell, one after another, before the crushing sweep of the Japanese juggernaut. Then, true to her word, Japan immediately set afoot her programs of reconstruction and rehabilitation in all the occupied regions. From the ashes and the shambles left by bomb and shell, she has helped the long-enslaved natives to erect their humble homes anew, to plant new seeds against the future, and raise more animals for their work and sustenance.

What is more important, Japan has given all forms of encouragement and support to the development and spread of native culture and tradition to the end that the nations of the East might feel, think, and act as real peoples of the Orient. But the crowning achievement of the last two years has been the unselfish and magnanimous grant of independence to Burma and the Philippines by Japan.

To us, the Filipinos, the realization of independence is the fulfillment of our immemorial dreams. For independence has been the inspiration of all our heroes and martyrs and our freedom has been the sacred flame which has illumined our path during our darkest days under Spain and America. That it has come at last and from the hand of a fellow-Oriental is a real act of Divine Providence because geographically ethnically, and culturally our fate is indissolubly linked with the East and only an Oriental Power can guarantee our future security and stability as an independent nation. Thus, if only for this reason, we consider the War of Greater East Asia as an incalculable blessing to our people.

As an independent nation, we are deeply conscious of our responsibility not only to our people but also to our brothers of East Asia. In other words, we are totally convinced of the wisdom and the practicality of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As a brotherhood of Oriental peoples, this coalition under the natural and logical leadership of Japan is the only guarantee of our peace and happiness. The establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is not by any means a new idea in the history of the world.

Looking over historical records, we find that on December 2, 1823, President Monroe of the United States, in his annual message, established what was to become the Monroe Doctrine for North and South America. It was the answer to the Russian plans of invasion of the northwest coast of North America and to those of the Holy Alliance which aimed to intervene in American affairs. Because of this Doctrine, North and South America, by virtue of the independence which they had assumed and conserved, could no longer be considered subject to future colonization by any European Power. Since then, under the leadership of the United States, the South American countries have considered themselves unalterably linked with the bloc established presumably for their protection, independence, and prosperity.

Raps Greedy U.S.

After the Civil War (1861-1865) American industries grew by leaps and bounds, necessitating new markets for American products. The Pan-American Treaty was thus agreed upon, placing Central and South America within the United States' sphere of influence. These two doctrines, namely: the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism established beyond shadow of doubt America's hegemony in the Western Hemisphere. Actuated by what is known as "Dollar Diplomacy," the United States did not content with her leadership in political as well as economic affairs in North and South America.

She overreached herself and extended her economic penetration into the Caribbean countries such as Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, and Haiti and what is worse to the Far East, namely: to the Philippines, Guam, China, and the Hawaiian Islands. But the Monroe Doctrine has remained a principle by which North, Central and South American countries have gained political and economic understanding by reason of their historical affinity, geographical propinquity, and cultural similarity.

In Europe, after the first World War, Germany found herself divested not only of her pride, glory, and of her territory but also of her colonies. Hence, the German people clamored for what they called Lebensraum or "breathing space." With the rise of Adolf Hitler this yearning that Germany might rise again as a world Power became a national obsession. The great German leader saw that it was necessary not only to regain lost territory but to establish a New Order in Europe.

In other words, the New Order in Europe is just another name for what is known as "Pan-Europa" a coalition of European countries under the leadership of Germany.

Lauds Japan's Role

This tendency to combine forces among nations of the world whose territories are situated in close proximity to one another has been found of indispensable necessity in the modern period. Thus, we find ample justification for the organization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which according to Mr. Kamikawa (1939) is primarily political, its economic principle being merely a secondary one.

Japan does not entertain the slightest territorial ambition. In the economic sphere, it envisages what may be termed "East Asia Continentalism," a movement based upon the geographical, racial, cultural, and economic solidarity of the countries of East Asia with the object of bringing about the closest possible intercourse among them. Verily, Mr. Kamikawa was right when he stated: "This is not an activity of an imperialistic character; it is a joint movement of the East Asiatic peoples."

The Philippines is not yet a highly industrialized country. By and large, like many other countries in East Asia the Philippines is still in the agricultural stage whereas Japan is completely and highly industrialized. Thus, the industrial activities of Japan and of the other members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere complement each other. This is the fundamental and necessary basis for the economic understanding among the members of the sphere for the mutual protection, prosperity, and progress of the peoples that inhabit the regions comprised in this Oriental coalition. Thus, the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be perpetuated.

For Japan, the present war is a life-and-death struggle. By the decisive and final victory of Japan she will be assured not only of her existence as a world Power but also of the freedom and prosperity of all the East Asian nations. Therefore, Japan's stake in this war is not only national but regional. Likewise, our interest in this conflict is not only national but spherical. With the victory of Japan, East Asians, including Filipinos, can rest secure that their liberties will no longer be disturbed and the peace of the Pacific shall be maintained to the consummation of the world.

Ex-Foreign Minister Ciano, Said Executed

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, and son-in-law of Premier Benito Mussolini of the Italian Republican Socialist Government, was executed by a firing squad on Monday morning, according to unconfirmed reports from Chiasso on the Italian frontier.

JAPAN IS READY TO WHIP BRITISH

Foe Likely to Repeat Arakan Tragedy When Decisive Fight Begins

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

X X BURMA FRONT BASE, December 6.—War clouds have become threatening rather suddenly over the Indo-Burmese borders. On these borders where decisive battles are to be fought, the Anglo-American-Chungking forces are now considered likely to repeat their tragedy several times more tragic than the Arakan tragedy of last spring.

At the Cairo meeting, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill bombastically said they would "kick off Japan down to the status of a third-rate Power" and they made a flattering gesture to General Chiang Kai-shek, although such remarks and gestures seem to us only too ludicrous. However, it is a fact that the anti-Axis combined forces are here on the Burma-India border front line building up an unprecedentedly large-scale position to recapture Burma.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who on November 19 was formally appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, attempted to unify the command of the British and American forces in India by making these two into one consolidated whole. By carrying out a reconstruction of the personnel line-up of air and naval forces, Mountbatten thus also is trying to attain a powerful closer collaboration of the army, naval and air forces.

Enemy Starts Offensive

Mountbatten, thus now Commander-in-Chief of the combined army, naval and air forces, is challenging Japan to fight a great decisive battle. With many air bases and with an X X number of airplanes at their disposal, these anti Axis forces have already started an offensive. But in the sky above Rangoon and elsewhere in Burma, these enemy planes were counter-attacked by Japanese Army "wild eagles," and every time the enemy raided Burmese territory they were dealt a severe blow by the Japanese air fighters, while the enemy's air bases in India were constantly and relentlessly bombed by Japanese planes.

The planned great counter-offensive of the enemy's land and sea forces is viewed likely to be carried out immediately before or after Christmas, as the enemy has for some time past been vauntingly talking about it. Although the enemy is harassed a great deal by the escape or flight of Indian soldiers from the Indo-Burmese borders where their war preparations have not yet been completed, their spirit and vigor to fight a decisive battle is of such a kind as we cannot afford to slight it.

Thus, gradually the time for the most furious fighting between the enemy and Japanese Forces is approaching. The most probable scenes for this one great decisive battle will be a line linking Akyab and Chittagong and a line embracing the Arakan. Particularly on the Burma front there will develop a great decisive battle of the land, sea and air forces.

Against all these possible developments the Japanese have completed full preparations. At the same time, under the close cooperation of their Army, Navy and Air Forces, the Japanese side is trying to make a bold attack and smash the enemy at a single stroke. Thus, the enemy's planned landing operations are to the Japanese almost negligible.

On the other hand, the Chungking forces, in view of their past defeats and reverses suffered along the Nu River banks, are at present actively constructing roads in the Paoshan area. The Chungking forces are panic-stricken by seeing a mass onslaught of crack Japanese Forces on Kunming as quite inevitable.

All in all, the planned great counter-offensive of the enemy, if started, will be successfully frustrated by Japanese sweeping military action in less than scores of days.

Population in E. Indies Shows Large Increase

Domei

SINGARADIA, December 6.—The census in the Lesser Sunda Islands, excluding the Ceram area, which has recently been completed by the Japanese Civil Administration authorities in the region, discloses that the total population is approximately 2,889,000. The areas included are Bali, Lombok and extends to Timor, on the very foremost line of defense.

The new census figure shows an increase of over 10 per cent as compared to the prewar statistics. The male population comprises 42 per cent, and female 58 per cent. Classification of both male and female of over 15 years according to occupation reveals 61 per cent of males engaged in agriculture, with businessmen and Government employes in second and third places. Fifty-nine per cent of the women are housewives, while 41 per cent belong to the category of laborers.

The population on the main islands is as follows: Bali 1,176,763, Lombok 806,482, Sumba and Sumbawa 571,744, and Flores 824,895. The density per one square kilometer is 273 for Bali, 214 for Lombok, 48 for Flores and 20 for Sumba and Sumbawa.

Press Comments

Tuesday, December 7
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Desperate Foe Crushed
MAINICHI—More and More Aircraft

Desperate Foe Crushed

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In the wake of the Sixth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville, the Japanese have crushed a task force of the enemy in the Pacific war zone. The morale of the people behind the guns is uplifted by the successive news of victory and we cannot help feeling an exultant joy welling up within us. At the same time we perceive in the persistent and costly attempts of the enemy to break through our iron defense the desperation of a wounded beast and we would do well to be on guard.

To attack the mandated islands of the Pacific with the Gilbert Islands as base was the initial command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in his plan for counter-offensive on Japan. Precisely in accordance with the command the enemy has had the temerity to attack the Marshall Islands, in strict observance of his usual tactics, that of following up bombing operations with landings. For his pains he received a crushing blow.

From the fact that the enemy, regardless of the loss of half of the Nimitz fleet in the Fourth Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands, made this foolhardy attempt against the unshakable Japanese defense, it is seen that he no longer has any prospect of victory but is coming on merely on the chance that he might carry the day by dint of sheer volume. It cannot be denied that the very manner in which the enemy is conducting the war in the heart of the Pacific shows his anxiety and exasperation.

Was it not this very exasperation that led the enemy to dump so many of his aircraft carriers and battleships into the Pacific, together with the officers and men he can ill spare? The more desperate the enemy grows, the greater grows our chance of ultimate victory. The blind courage of the enemy makes him wide open to our studied counter-attack. In order to make the showdown as effective as possible, we behind the lines must produce more and yet more.

More and More Aircraft

MAINICHI—News of brilliant victories have come from the South Pacific in rapid succession. The results off the Marshall Islands have come closely on the heels of the amazing victory gained in the Sixth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville. These victories constitute an achievement unprecedented in the annals of war. Even the enemy, prepared to make any sacrifice in his desperation, had no inkling of the actual extent of damage it must actually suffer. While we give thanks to the valor of our airmen and the skilled strategy of the staff officers, we wish to emphasize once more the vital importance of sending more and more aircraft to the front. Every ounce of energy that we have must be concentrated on the one supreme task of increasing our air strength.

Each plane that we produce means that much greater victory on the field. It had ever been pointed out even before the war that aircraft production is inseparably bound up with victory. Backed by an air force sufficient to overwhelm the enemy, the officers and men at the front can consolidate their victories and advantages they have secured. They will be the master of the situation in each engagement. In each battle the Imperial Navy has scored unfailing victory.

Against each sea or air attempt of the enemy to attack us, the Imperial Navy has countered by dealing him a smashing blow. But in order to smash the enemy's fighting spirit, we must develop a tremendous counter-offensive and sweep the enemy strength out of the South Pacific. For this more and more, or as the Americans have said, clouds and clouds of planes are needed.

The United States authorities are still maintaining a painful silence in regard to the signal defeat and alarming damage suffered by the fleet. It is a solemn fact whatever they might do to conceal or camouflage it that their plan of attacking Japan has met a serious setback owing to their unexampled loss of 24 aircraft carriers and other capital ships. The enemy may possess 50 or 70 aircraft carriers as he boasts. We have only to sink or wreck them as fast as they are sent out. We have amply proved that we can do it. But in order to secure an incontestable leadership as regards the entire theater of war, we must put forth redoubled energy to produce more aircraft.

U.S. WEAKNESS SEEN IN PLANES

Conveyor System Too Inflexible to Allow Construction Changes

America is continuing its persistent and costly counter-offensive in the Pacific war zone, depending on its productive power and attempting to settle the issue at a stroke. But the American system of mass-production is completely unsuited to the production of delicate weapons such as airplanes which require continuous improvement involving many new changes in the production setup. And that is the fatal point which will bring about a breakdown in the American method of building planes.

Thus declares Yaichi Ando, Director of the Ando Institute for Factory Management Research, Tokyo, according to the Asahi. Mr. Ando, who is well-informed on the prewar production system in the United States, had the following to say on this vital problem:

In the early stages of the current war in Europe, Germany ousted the enemy from the European Continent by throwing into action an overwhelmingly superior air force. The nation which was staggered by this Reich success was America. This year, President Roosevelt started out with an aim to produce 10,000 planes a month and to do this he took up the conveyer system, as opposed to the "Takt" system used in Germany, as the best method for speedy aircraft production.

In the "Takt" system the plane being built is set down and does not move; the workmen move from one to another with the parts they are to attach to the planes. In this system man is the center and the flow of men is the axis and the product is born from a harmony of the strength and spirit of man.

The conveyer system is perfectly suited to the American national character. The American trust in machinery is strong and because of that every part of the production is mechanized. This method is successful in producing such commercial things as automobiles which are produced in one's own plant and sold in one's own salesrooms. But the airplane is the most sensitive type of weapon used on the foremost war fronts.

The air fighter invariably looks for and attacks the weak points of the plane of his opponent, and because of that reforms in construction and changes in types become necessary. This is the fatal weakness of the conveyer system. It is completely unsuited to the production of aircraft, which requires continuous progress and reconstruction. That is because there are several thousand separate operations involved in this system, from the time the first bit of work is done on the plane to the time it is sent out ready to fly. Thus, when some change has to be made the whole setup becomes useless due to the fact that it is inflexible.

To organize new facilities a careful investigation is made covering all of the thousands of operations, even studying how many seconds it takes to place one rivet. To complete this terrific task of investigation even experts require two or three years even in peacetime. And next, based on the materials required, the whole setup has to be built anew. This requires an enormous amount of time and materials.

Because of the appalling losses it is sustaining the enemy is frantically trying to build new planes. But its system is not tuned to enable a quick change. The enemy now has learned of the inferiority of its planes and is suffering from the knowledge of the drawbacks of its production system. And the day is near when a miserable end will come to America's mass production system.

SAVANTS PICKED TO UP SCIENCE

Investigation Body Set Up to Translate Books On Foreign Researches

In order to win the war in science as well as in martial achievements, the Ministry of Education had appropriated a budget of 500,000 yen last July for the work of translating and reprinting many of the more valuable of foreign scientific treatises, numbering 5,000 in all.

A translation investigation committee had been formed comprised of 20 members, representing some of the most learned authorities in Japan's fields of learning, including such men as Dr. Soichi Kakeya, professor of the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Shoichi Majima, of the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa of the Medical Department of the same University, Dr. Keita Shibata, Director of the Resources Science Research Institute, and many others. On top of the formidable lineup of the committee of distinguished authorities, 70 more university professors, and assistant professors have joined their efforts toward the undertaking.

Therefore with the complete organization of the personnel and with the work progressing with amazing rapidity, the first lot, consisting of 25 translations and six reprints, will be more than half completed within this year. The subjects taken up are science, engineering, medicine, biology, agricultural and general science.

The translations and reprints had been undertaken in view of the difficulty of obtaining foreign books and from the need of lessening the efforts of the students in their studies on account of the shortening of the school terms, and for the purpose of advancing the scholastic achievements in our country by incorporation of the best and elimination of the non-essentials.

Also the persons concerned are greatly elated by the unexpected significance of the role performed by the cultural agreement drawn up between Germany and Japan in connection with translated works.

Indians in Malai Hail Transfer of 2 Islands

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 6.—"As the Bastille in Paris fell before France became a Republic likewise the prison house monument of India will be freed just before Indian gains complete freedom," declared Mr. Rama Chandram, Chairman of the Indian Independence League at Selangor, in an address before the local Indians.

He expressed his joy over the decision that the Japanese Government is transferring the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India. Similar meetings were held at all sub-branches throughout the state, while all Indian private commercial houses celebrated the occasion by hoisting the Indian National flag.

"Today" Mr. Ramachandram said, "three million Indians in East Asia have the privilege of owning the flag of the Provisional Government, an army, and territory to call their own. Nobody can deny the fact that this unique state of affairs is due to the unparalleled magnanimity of Japan."

Italian Rebels Meet

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The Anti-Axis Italian Inquiry Committee today held its first meeting at a certain place in South Italy. At the conference were present American representative Robert Murphy, British representative Harold MacMillan, Commander of the Rebel French Committee of National Liberation Rene Massigli, and Soviet representative, A. J. Vishinsky, who was chairman of the meeting, according to reports from Algiers.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO, 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill

Basement of Osaka Bldg.
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
6 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

CHIANG RAPPED FOR TREACHERY

Avers Chinese Leader In Hongkong on Eve Of War Anniversary

Domei

HONGKONG, December 6.—"Only two years after the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Burma and the Philippines have been granted their independence and the much-awaited day of liberation has come to the people of East Asia. It is deplorable that Chungking continues her hopeless resistance and remains as a cat's paw of the Anglo-Americans." So declared Hu Wen-hu, prominent leader of the Chinese residents in Hongkong, during the commemoration for the Second Anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia. Representing the whole Chinese population of the city, he pledged whole-hearted cooperation for the reconstruction of new Hongkong.

"Two years have elapsed since that memorable day of December 8, 1941, but due to the magnitude of the victories of the mighty Imperial Forces, already the Anglo-American influences have been chased out of East Asia and the day of liberation has come," he declared.

"It is only natural that the peoples of East Asia appreciate this magnanimity of the Japanese and fully pledge to cooperate with them. The unfortunate China Affair should come to a close and peace restored. How regrettable that Chiang still remains a cat's paw to the Anglo-Americans.

"Peace and prosperity have again been restored to Hongkong since the arrival of the Imperial Troops, and the people are now allowed to work with complete safety and confidence in their work. Thus, a reconstruction for a new Hongkong is now in full swing.

"We, the Chinese residents of Hongkong, pledge to do more than our share toward this reconstruction."

U.S. Coal Lack Acute

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 6.—The fuel crisis in the United States is unparalleled in its history as the result of the loss of 40,000,000 tons of coal production through miners' strikes, Congress was told by Solid Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes, according to a Washington dispatch.

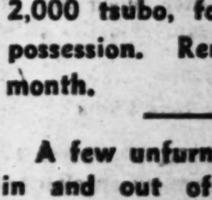
The Senate Sub-Committee on Deficiency Appropriations gave Ickes $3,500,000 to establish offices in 65 States to allocate coal supplies this winter.

P.I. Officers Promoted

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—In accordance with the recently enacted law giving military rankings the personnel of the Philippines Constabulary, President Jose P. Laurel made Guillermo Francisco, Director of the Constabulary, a major-general.

At the same time, the President gave Arsenio Natividad and Alberto Namose, first and second Assistant Directors of the Constabulary, the rankings of brigadier-generals.



We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-2801.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants.
66, Motomachi-Dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

Nippon Times
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita [illegible].
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months [illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months [illegible]; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Canton-Kowloon Railway To Resume Operation Soon

Domei

HONGKONG, December 6.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in an interview with Chinese press correspondents here today declared that the Canton-Kowloon Railway will resume its full operation in the nearest future.

The Governor-General added that mopping-up operations in sectors along the Canton-Kowloon Railway are being accomplished with most satisfactory results.

It is recalled that railway service between Kowloon and Shumchun, which is a segment of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, has been in operation since April last year.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway is 179.1 kilometers in length, while the Kowloon-Shumchun segment is 37.1 kilometers.

Java Increasing Seamen

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 6.—The Java Sailing Vessel Owners' Association is expecting to hold a general meeting in Semarang shortly to map out a program to further boost coastal shipping, it was learned here today.

Its immediate aims are to further increase the number of capable seamen, promotion of seamen's welfare, and the retention of seamen under Japanese control. It is also planning to establish a seamen's training center at Madoera Island where 300 men annually will complete courses to become ship captains.

Java Boosts Farming

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 6.—Coffee estates totaling over 293 hectares at Majang district in Djember Province, East Java, were recently thrown open for the cultivation of grains and vegetables for the local agrarian population. The farmers are allowed to keep one-half of their crops.

Coffee and other non-essential plantations are rapidly being converted into vital farm fields for the benefit of the peasants as well as for the campaign to increase foodstuff.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tel. 48-5182
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 3 to 4 p.m.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-46

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo